ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,126—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.I. BRITANNIA	6325	J. L. Parfitt	16th Octr.
" SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	23rd "
B.M.CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	30th "
M* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I.EGYPT	8009	R. F. Briscoe	13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	20th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5162	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester.	11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel	18th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7553	W.B.Andrews	25th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and Passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	16th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 24, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeManbeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

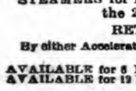
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 14th Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 14th Oct.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 14th October, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRAWING, SURVEYING, MATHEMATICAL, INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GUARANTEED GOODS.

BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GUY BOOTHBY'S NOVELS.
Profusely Illustrated by STANLEY L. WOOD.

"THE FASCINATION OF THE KING."

After the remarkable success of Mr. Boothby's previous novels, "Dr. Nikola," "The Beautiful White Devil," "A Bid for Fortune," etc., this book will be eagerly welcomed, and will, it is anticipated, secure an even greater success.

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"DR. NIKOLA."

"Deeply interesting. . . . This charm of the book is its remoteness from the ordinary scenes and ways of fiction, after reading it one could almost fancy that one had stood within the gates of Lhassa the Blessed."—*British Weekly.*

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"THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE DEVIL."

"An original idea worked out in original fashion. A book for all who like stories told in a bright, healthful style."—*Globe.*

THIRD EDITION.
"A BID FOR FORTUNE."

"He never allows the interest to drop from first to last. . . . The plot is highly ingenious, and when once it has fairly thickened, exciting to a degree."—*Times.*

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"IN STRANGE COMPANY."

"A capital novel of its kind—the sensational-adventurous. It has the quality of life and stir, and will carry the reader with curiosity unabated to the end."—*World.*

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"THE MARRIAGE OF ESTHER."

"A story full of action, life and dramatic interest. There is a vigour and a power of illusion about it that raises is quite above the level of the ordinary novel of adventure."—*Manchester Guardian.*

Paper covers Rs. 2-0 each. Cloth Binding Rs. 2-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD, BOMBAY & POONA.

CLARETS

LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET	Qts.	10	8	Pts.	6 8
ITALIAN CLARET	"	11	8	"	6 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	"	12	0	"	7 4
" " AUSTRALIAN (full-bodied).	"	14	8	"	8 4

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
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J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
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And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE

is a GENUINE NOURISHING STIMULANT for the HAIR of vegetable composition and containing nothing in the smallest degree dangerous or harmful to the most delicate skin.

IT SHOULD be remembered that many Hair Restorers are composed of mineral products such as ACETATE OF LEAD, KEROSENE, SULPHUR, etc., and are not only highly objectionable but often dangerous to use.

KEMP'S DOUCHE is an elegant accessory to every toilet, specially adapted for INDIAN USE, suitable alike for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and Children.

COOLING AND REFRESHING, SWEETLY PERFUMED, STRENGTHENS AND IMPROVES THE HAIR-GROWTH.

Each bottle bears a copy of

PROFESSOR ATTFIELD'S Certificate of Purity.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MESSRS. KEMP AND COMPANY OFFER

their GELATINE COATED PILLS made in their own Laboratory according to RECOGNISED and PUBLISHED prescriptions. These are far more efficacious and satisfactory in use than the many kinds of Proprietary Pills so largely sold. ALL OF SECRET COMPOSITION and depending almost entirely upon ALOES for their active principle.

The following quotations are selected from list (which is sent free on application.)

	per vial of 25 Rs. a.	of 100 Rs. a.
SIR ANDREW-CLARK'S DINNER PILL	1 0	3 12
DWER'S ANTIBILIOUS PILL	0 14	3 0
HUNTER'S ANTI-DYSENTERIC PILL	0 14	3 8
FOTHERGILL'S ANTI-DYSPEPSIA PILL	1 0	3 12
CHRISTISON'S DINNER PILL	0 12	3 0
BLAND'S FERRUGINOUS PILL	0 12	2 0
BLUE PILL	0 12	3 0
COUGH PILL	0 14	3 4

FULL PARTICULARS of the Composition of these and every other Pill supplied are fully set forth in the list.

ANY PRESCRIPTION for Pills will be manufactured to order by the Company.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR ERADICATING SKIN ERUPTIONS,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
FOR CLEANSING THE SYSTEM GENERALLY.
USE ONLY

KEMP'S SARSAPARILLA.

This drug or herb is recognised by the Medical Profession as both

The SUREST and SAFEST REMEDY

in all cases arising from poorness or impurity of the blood.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS, prepared from the HIGHEST GRADE of JAMAICA ROOT, are without exception the finest products on the Indian Market, and are preferred by Consumers after trial to the numerous American and English preparations with which they compete.

ALWAYS ALIKE SWEET FRESH & PURE.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8 per Bottle.

KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA
Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES.

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	200	"	220
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.
The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.
Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.
Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSONS No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSONS No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LITERARY SOCIETY.
Y. M. C. A. APOLLO BUNDER.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE ON THE EYE.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER,
AT 8-45 P. M.
Lecturer Mr. E. H. AITKEN.
Well-known as "Eha" the Author of "Behind the Bungalow," etc.
Chairman, Rev. R. M. GRAY, M. A.
Open to all. Collection on behalf of Association Funds.

WANTED, an experienced and qualified DOCTOR, for the POST of the Chief Medical Officer, Janjira State. Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200, per mensem with free quarters. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the Undersigned.
CURSETJEE J. MISTRY,
Acting State Karbhari, Janjira.
Murud Janjira, 11th October, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, the Parantij-Ahmednagar Section of the Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway will be OPENED for through-booking of all descriptions of Traffic and Public Telegraph Messages on and from THURSDAY, the 21st October, 1897.
The revised Timings of Trains and the Fares between Ahmedabad and Parantij will be as below :—

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		H. M.	Fares from Ahmedabad. 1st class. Rs.a. p.	2nd class. Rs.a. p.	3rd class. Rs.a. p.
Ahmedabad.	Broad-gauge Down Mail.....Arr.	9 10	.....	.....	.....
	Metre-gauge Up Local Mixed ..Arr.	5 30			
	A.-P. Ry. train ..Dep.	9 30			
Dehegam		Dep. 11 2	1 7 0	0 12 0	0 3 6
Parantij		Dep. 12 55	3 3 0	1 11 0	0 7 9
Idar-Ahmednagar		Arr. 14 5	4 5 0	2 5 0	0 10 3

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		H. M.	Fares from Idar-Ahmednagar. 1st class. Rs.a. p.	2nd class. Rs.a. p.	3rd class. Rs.a. p.
Idar-Ahmednagar		Dep. 14 45	.....	.....	.....
Parantij		Dep. 16 5	1 2 9	0 9 3	0 2 9
Dehegam		Dep. 17 56	2 14 6	1 9 0	0 7 0
Ahmedabad.	A.-P. Ry. train ..Arr.	19 20			
	Broad-gauge Up Mail.....Dep.	19 40	4 5 0	2 5 0	0 10 3
	Metre-gauge Down Local Mixed ..Dep.	23 0			

Further information as to rules, rates, and classification of goods can be ascertained on application to Station Masters.
C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th October, 1897.

A MANDE FRERE'S CHAMPAGNE.
CUVÉE RESERVÉE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.
One dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints ..... „ 20
APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & CO.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS,"
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. Singer Co., Fort, Bombay.

LOST.—On Monday, the 11th instant, a FOX HOUND, any one bringing the DOG will be Rewarded by W. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—Full-sized varnished ribbed DOG CART, by Stephens, in good order, also a GREY ARAB, for same over 14-1, six years old, free from vice, believed sound, has carried a Lady, Harness nearly new price Rs. 800 for turn out separately horse, Rs. 450. Cart Rs. 350. Apply "A.B." office of this paper.

FOR SALE.—One Brand new LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear case and all accesories complete. Rs. 250.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BICYCLE.—SECOND-HAND Ladies' BICYCLE WANTED, in good condition. Apply "B.," care of this paper.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

A FIRST CLASS Certificated ENGINEER (European) seeks employment in a Mill in Bombay 6 years experience in Cotton Mills in India. Highest references given. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of this office.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET:—The undernamed highly desirable bungalows, situate in the most convenient and breezy part of the Hill, are available for next Season. They are all well furnished, command fine views, and possess excellent accommodation: EDEN HALL, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For rent and other particulars, apply to Proprietors, Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR AND FIRST FLOOR of a BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, either separately or together. Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and cleans Watches and Clocks with one year's guarantee, including Breakages another advantage, Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MATHERAN, PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Commodious and most Central EUROPEAN HOTEL, is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Cuisine good. Terms Moderate.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Most Comfortable for Parsee gentlemen and families, certified by Medical men as "Convalescent Home." "Cuisine Excellent," Rs. 3 per head, and Rs. 8 for three. Apply to the MANAGER.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOVROJEE, M. & S.:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, Rs. 1-4 annas.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DAY CLASSES.—The Classes in ENGINEERING and COTTON MANUFACTURE, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1897.
Students are trained to become qualified workmen in addition to receiving instruction in Machine Drawing, Steam, Mechanics and other complementary subjects. The course of instruction lasts for 3 years.
EVENING CLASSES AND PUBLIC LECTURES.—A MACHINE DRAWING CLASS will be held to qualify candidates to take positions as DRAUGHTSMEN.
A Series of EVENING LECTURES on practical subjects will be given throughout the Session and these will be open to the PUBLIC.
The PROGRAMME of the Institute giving full particulars can be had from the Principal on forwarding 2 annas in Stamps.
C. N. WADIA,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office, Jhansi, upto noon on 22nd October, 1897, for the SUPPLY at the Jhansi Depot, of the Articles below noted, during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1898 :—
I.—Oils comprising Castor, Cocoanut, Kerosine, Linseed Boiled and Raw, and Tallow and Cotton Waste.
II.—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
III.—Miscellaneous European Stores.
IV.—Stationery.
2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 2 each.
3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.
4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (I, II, III, IV), and a deposit of Rs. 1,000, (one thousand) for the articles included under headings I, II, and III should accompany Tenders, and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany the Tender for stationery, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, "Indian Midland Railway Company, Limited."
5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.
6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order,
A. WILLES,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 1st October, 1897.

RE THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the said Company's Mill (including land, buildings, machinery, etc.) at Grant Road, as a going concern, or for the purchase of the land and buildings only, or for the purchase of the machinery or any part of such machinery.
The land is of forms freehold tenure and admeasures about 4388 square yards.
The Engine is compound surface condensing by Messrs. Douglas and Grant.
There are 2 Boilers 24' x 5', one of 120 lbs., and another of 100 lbs. pressure certificate.
Green's Patent Economiser.
One Quadruple Acting Donkey Feed Pump.
The Milling Machinery is mainly from Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester. The Mill is made perfectly automatic, according to his design by his own Millwright. The Machinery which is in good working order can operate on about 112 caddies of wheat per day of 24 hours, and its outturn of flour and bran was a favourite in the Bombay Market and elsewhere.
Detailed particulars of the premises may be seen at their Office No. 95, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Offers should be in writing and made before the 15th day of October, 1897.
The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1897,
SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY,
DINSHAW FURDOONJEE,
Liquidators.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,
(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR RS. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.
In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.
The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.
ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	43 7	53 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	49 12	59 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.
Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application,
G. TROST,
Manager.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together, because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
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TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"Ronth Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS ..... $ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS ..... $ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) ..... $ 158,000
JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
BANK.					
INDIAN BANKS.					Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,345
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial B. Ld. Mgs.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	127½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	30
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 r.	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breaks Co.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	141½
Swadeshi Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	940	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
Kaiser India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	2,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	450	500	dvd Rs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	136½
Khansaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	98½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	307½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Benar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	570
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	163½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	385
Samson	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	905
Sirrah Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Ukkert	...	000		10 dvd Rs65	1,120
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES					
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Half yearly Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	535
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	48
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	615	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	760
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	595
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	740
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,715
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	785
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,015
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaughi Mills	800	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	535xd
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1005
David Mill	3,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	525
India Ginning and Pressing	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	660
Hinguphat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,200	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,555
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd Rs.74	225
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khanderao Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,300
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gujerat)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,460
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,170
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Oriental	5,732	625	625	dvd Rs26	320
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	880
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,205
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	960
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	2,025
Soorajdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	197½
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	3.0
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	665
Swan and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	630
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vemshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	60 nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	780
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	240
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	142
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2 500	1,500	300	6,550
Bo. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	56
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,330
Deccan Paper Mill	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	212
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety					
Ship Asen	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	245
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Lamarsics & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	467½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	198
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28 xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-10
China Leaf	"	24-8 Nomi.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-7
Do. do. new	"	24-5
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-8
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-6
Sovereigns	"	15-8
Do. Dragoons	"	15-7
Bar silver 17	"	72-12
Do. 17½	"	72-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 0-37m., 0-14 a. Low water, 6-16m., 6-11a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 5 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Illustrated Lecture on the Eye, by Mr. E. H. Aitken, 8-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Taurus entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers Purulia, Palinurus, and Balmoral left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Rohilla entered, and the steamer Wardha left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Saturday, the 16th instant.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Dhugdoo Shaboodeen, a Mahomedan boy, aged three years, sustained a fracture of the skull by an accidental fall out of a window on the second floor of his father's house, at Khoja Street, on Monday evening. The child was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL STUDENT.—Dr. Byramji H. Nanavati, of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Medical College of Ahmedabad, who went to England a few months ago for the benefit of his health, and for the special study of eye diseases, has successfully passed the difficult examination of F. R. C. S. of Edinburgh, including that of eye diseases. It is thought to be highly creditable to the young gentleman to have passed the examination in such a short time.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. E. REPORTER.—In the *Gazette of India* orders, published yesterday, among the Medical officers promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel is Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, eldest son of our townsman, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter. The native papers speak of this promotion as well deserved, for Dr. Reporter has, since entering the Indian Medical Service, worked in several parts of India, notably in the last Burman Campaign, for which he has been awarded a silver medal. Wherever he has served, and in whatever capacity, he has gained golden opinions of the Parsee community, both as an agreeable member of society, and as a skilful surgeon and physician in his professional capacity. He has always been fortunate in his career to have pulled on most amicably with his brother officers in the service and with those of his regiment. He has now put in twenty years' service.

SUICIDE OF A WIDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Falkland Road, touching the death of Nooree, a Mahomedan widow, aged sixty years, residing at that locality. Deceased's husband died about twelve years ago, and since then she had been supported by her cousin, Noora Tejoo, a milkman. For the last two years, Nooree had been suffering from dysentery, and had been lying under treatment in the Cama Hospital, until about six weeks ago, when she left of her own accord uncured. On Monday, the deceased was worse and refused to take her food. About half-past 10 o'clock that night, her cousin went to bed, and when he awoke at about 1 o'clock on the following morning, he found deceased missing. On a search being made, a stick belonging to the deceased was found lying near a parapet wall of the well at the back of the house. The well was dragged and the body of the deceased was recovered in about an hour after. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY GUN CARRIAGE STORE-YARD.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Varanasi, aged twenty years, employed as a labourer in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Gun Carriage Store-yard, Lower Colaba, and residing with her parents at Nowroji Hill. On the 4th instant, deceased and other labourers were employed in stacking sleepers. About 9 a.m. that day, deceased and another woman were carrying a sleeper on to the stack, when the foot of the deceased slipped, and she fell on to the ground, injuring her spine. She was unable to stand, and was at once conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that the whole of her lower extremities were paralysed. She gradually grew worse, and died in the hospital yesterday morning. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to concussion of the spine, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

PLAGUE AT AHMEDNAGAR.—The bubonic plague is reported to have broken out in the gowli quarters in the Ahmednagar cantonment. It is stated that the native inhabitants have been ordered by the plague authority to leave the Cantonment within twenty-four hours, and the gates of the town were closed to prevent them from going into the town.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE GOWALIA TANK FAIR.

THE annual fair at the Goculdas Tejpal Temple, which commenced on Thursday, wasto have come to a close on Sunday, but owing to the increasing interest shown by the public in the fair, Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdass Tejpal decided to continue it for a day or two longer. Every day large crowds of people visited the fair, which was held on a grand scale. The temple was brilliantly illuminated every night with electric light, supplied from the dynamo of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas. Beautiful stalls were erected, and various amusements were provided for the guests. Hari-kirtans were sung every night to beguile the Hindu guests. On Sunday night fire-works were let off, and in pursuance of the invitations issued by Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, a large number of influential gentlemen of European, Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan communities, graced the occasion with their presence. They were accommodated on the verandah and gallery of the Goculdas Tejpal Boarding School. In and outside the compound thousands of spectators had collected to enjoy the *tamasha*. The scene was more picturesque, the moon, being in full, added charm to the occasion. After the fire-works were over, the guests were taken to the drawing-room, where exhibitions of the cinematograph were provided for the amusement of the guests, who very much appreciated them. The exhibition took some of the audience by surprise and produced marked effects on the minds of many. When there was a magic-lantern exhibition which also diverted the minds of the guests. Mr. Goverdhandas Gocaldas Tejpal had left nothing undone to promote the comfort of the guests. The fair, which was a complete success, terminated yesterday.

NEEDS OF PARLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent under the above heading has, no doubt, correctly brought to notice the great scarcity of water experienced in Parla. It would be a great boon to the people if water pipes were laid out all over the Salsette, and more railway stations built by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. This, I would suggest, as Bombay is quite over-crowded now, and Government should try and make convenient roads to induce the increasing population of Bombay to shift up a bit. I have very often occasion to go to Salsette, particularly to Parla, and I must remark that the part is really very good to live in. Unless Government takes to amending the roads, etc., there will be no inducement. If the streets over there are done up like the streets in Bombay, I daresay there will be plenty of room in Bombay, and we will certainly not expect any further outbreak of plague and the like.—Yours, &c.,

Mahim, Oct. 11. A. D.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made:—Station Staff Lucknow.—Captain H. C. Copeman, Essex Regiment, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, 24th Punjab Infantry.—Major J. G. Ramsay, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, Captain G. P. Ranken, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in Command, pro tem, Captain H. F. Holland, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, pro tem. 5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. Chrystie, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Bombay Cavalry is transferred in the same capacity. 4th Sikh Infantry.—Captain H. G. Burton, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command. Captain C. C. Reed, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander. 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant H. Stewart, 9th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.—2nd-Lieutenant J. G. Lyons, 11th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. Meywar Bhil Corps.—Lieutenant H. P. Bell, Adjutant, Merwara Battalion, to be Wing Officer. Military Works Department.—Captain E. C. Ogilvie is posted to the Bombay Command; Captain A Walpole to the Madras Command; Captain W. Ewbank to the Bombay Command; Lieutenant L. H. Close to the Punjab Command.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 9d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WODEHOUSE, who is in Rawalpindi, has nearly recovered from his wound. General Wodhouse is anxious to resume his duties with his brigade in the field, and the Commander-in-Chief only awaits the verdict of the doctor that he is fit, to issue the necessary orders.

WE are requested by the Chaplain of Peshawar to ask that illustrated papers or magazines for the use of soldiers in the station hospital should be sent to him. Anything like the *Illustrated London News* or the Monthly Magazines will be most acceptable. The sick will appreciate the papers very much, and they will be thankfully received by the Chaplain, St. John's Church, Peshawar.

So great is the strain on the resources of the different departments for meeting the requirements of the expeditions now operating beyond the frontier, that urgent requisitions are being made on the Bombay and Madras Commands for many articles, the stocks of which have been depleted in the Commissariat Stores of the Punjab. Even the Medical Department is compelled to go so far as Madras for relief from the pressure on its staff, and a requisition for a large number of hospital attendants has been promptly met by the Military Department of the Madras Government. The first contingent of fifty trained attendants from the Army Hospital Corps of the Madras Command was expected to arrive at Rawalpindi on the 9th instant. Assistant-Surgeon Hamblin, who is in charge of the men, accompanied them from Madras. There appears also to be an extraordinary demand at the front for condensed milk for the use of the troops in the Camp hospitals and rest depots. All local stocks of this article having been exhausted by the first demands made by the Tochi Valley and Malakhand Expeditions, requisitions on the Commissariat Store Officers of places so remote from the frontier as Calicut and Cannanore are being made to meet the demand.

FOLLOWING the loyal example of other Native States, the Raja of Poonch has tendered the offer of his personal services to the Government of India in connection with the disturbances on the frontier. His Highness has also offered to supply as many transport animals as can be spared from his State for use with the expeditions. The latter offer will no doubt be gladly accepted, as transport is still the most pressing need of the Government. The total number of transport animals, including ponies, mules, camels, etc., collected up to the present time is, we believe, 35,000. All these are now at Kohat. The complement of mules alone for the Tirah expedition is 17,000.

VETERINARY-MAJOR RAYMENT, the Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Officer of the Punjab Command, has gone to Simla to consult the Principal Veterinary Officer in India on certain improvements which he considers should be made in veterinary equipment and field hospitals on active service; he is specially anxious that a regular field veterinary chest should be made for the treatment of camels. At present no such thing exists, and its absence is keenly felt in our Frontier campaigns, where such enormous numbers of these animals are employed. Veterinary-Major Rayment has had considerable experience amongst camels, and is an enthusiast in this particular branch of his profession, so his suggestions should prove valuable.

ANY officer attached to brigades operating beyond the frontier, and willing to assist in the botanical investigation of unexplored tracts of country, can do so by collecting specimens in flower or seed of any plants he may come across, and despatching them at his convenience, by post (service bearing) to the Director, Botanical Department, Northern India, Saharanpur. Small packets of drying paper can be obtained by applying to the head clerk, Botanical Department, Saharanpur.

WE are sorry to hear that the Hon'ble Fred. Roberts, of the 60th Rifles, has met with another severe accident, and has again broken his leg. We have heard no details as to how or where the accident happened, merely the mention of the fact in the letter of a London correspondent.

CAPTAIN E. J. E. SWAYNE, 16th Bengal Infantry, and Daffadar Shahzad Mir, 11th Bengal Lancers, have been awarded the Macgregor Memorial United Service Institution medals for 1897. The latter also receives a gratuity of Rs. 100.

IT has been decided that the practice established in British Central Africa in regard to payment of gratuities to the Indian troops employed there should be adopted in respect of those employed in British East Africa also.

THE *Tribune* says:—"The venerable Rajah of Nabha is, as every one knows, the *beau ideal* of a Hindu Chief of the old school. Among the means by which he keeps himself in touch with his people is one that snows at once why he is such a popular ruler. A padlocked box with a slit is always placed in the *Deorhi* of the palace for the reception of the petitions, that are dropped into it by aggrieved people in the State, and his Highness has it opened, and the representations sorted on a fixed day in the week in his presence.

ONE Wali Mohomed, who had been challenged by the Railway Police under Section 408 by 224 I. P. C., and sentenced on Friday to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, flung a shoe at the trying Magistrate, Major H. H. Ozzard. For this offence the prisoner was sent up before Mr. Cobb, District Magistrate, and sentenced, on Saturday, to a further term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAPTAIN BOULNOIS, R. A., has joined the Commander-in-Chief's personal staff as aide-de-camp.

HIS many friends in India will sympathise sincerely with Colonel Dick Cunyngham, V. C., in the loss (recorded in the mail papers) of his son by drowning. The boy had gone to bathe with a companion, and both losing their depth young Cunyngham, who was only eleven years of age, exhausted himself in assisting his friend, and was drowned.

THE proposals of the Government of India for the grant of free passages to England to the families of non-commissioned officers, who are sent home on furlough on medical certificate, have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State on the understanding that this privilege is confined to men on the Unattached List, or the corps of Sappers and Miners, Submarine Miners, &c., and that it does not affect the rules at present in force in regard to the invaliding home of non-commissioned officers serving with British corps in India. It is further intended that furlough on medical grounds to England should only be given to non-commissioned officers in extreme cases, and not where a change to the hills would probably be sufficient for the restoration of health.

THE result of the official enquiry held into the recent disaster on the Mysore State Railway is now known. The Southern Mahratta Railway officials, who held the inquiry on the spot, have found in effect that a scour must have set in under one of the piers, undermining it, which caused the collapse; also that the train was well in hand, from its position in the water immediately against the broken pier, otherwise the whole train must have gone and been much more smashed up. The authorities attach no blame to anybody. The Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways from Bombay has also held an inquiry at Mysore on behalf of the Government, and the proceedings are now with the Government. No report has yet been made public.

THE French Ministry of Marine has issued an official explanation of the recent fracture of the piston-rod of the *Brûle*. The metal has been examined by technical experts, and it is announced that a crack or cleavage existed, extending from the place of the fracture to the lower extremity of the piston-rod. Great dissatisfaction exited as to the delay in making this announcement, and now that it is made the journals are clamouring for someone to punish. If it is possible to make flawless piston-rods, which it certainly is, and to dicover invisible flaws if they exist, someone is surely responsible, and there is considerable sympathy with the *Temps* in its demand that this person shall be made an example of.

THE *Medical Press and Circular* is among the dismal prophets, warning us of a possible recurrence of the influenza. It points out that when the epidemic wave first broke upon our own islands some seven years ago, it came from China by way of Russia. At the present moment, and for months past, influenza, in a severe form, has been raging in the district of Merv. It has claimed an immense number of victims, and, although fewer deaths are now reported from the disease, yet, on the other hand, its virulence has increased rather than lessened. The latest reports state thet it leaves severe results, such as heart affections, paralysis, and "spastic affections of the limbs." Finally, it confesses to some disquietude at the presence of this scourge in Russia, which has so often been its half-way house so far as Great Britain is concerned.

A YEAR'S railway travelling in England, to judge from the Board of Trade's general report for last year, seems at first blush to be more dangerous to life and limb than half-a-dozen campaigns in Greece. One thousand and eight killed and 5877 injured is a somewhat startling list. When this total, however, is chopped up and sub-divided into its proper headings, its aspect is less formidable. Most of the accidents occurred to either the railway servants on duty or to victims which the Board of Trade describes, not very luminously as "other persons." Of bona-fide passengers, ninety-three were killed and some 1500 were injured. And when you come to consider that, exclusive of season-ticket holders, the railway companies in the course of last year conveyed over 980 million passengers, the sum total loses a good deal of its terrors for the man in the street. It pans out that about one passenger in every ten and a-half millions loses his life by railway travelling, and one in every six hundred thousand (and a bit more) is injured; which are long odds. Moreover, only five passengers were killed and 388 injured from causes beyond their own control; which shows that in the majority of accidents the public has only its own foolhardiness to thank. Six train smashes last year are to be attributed to defects in the permanent way, and nine accidents, causing injury to some fifty persons, were due to trains entering the stations at too high a rate of speed. The railway companies should try to keep returns of this kind down.

ACCORDING to the *New York Tribune*, an organisation has just been formed in Chicago whose members propose to substitute a phrenologist for Cupid. The working plan of this association, which is said to have a rapidly increasing membership, is to hold what are called matrimonial picnics every few weeks, at which all the candidates of both sexes for the marriage state submit their heads to the examination of the qualified officials for the recording of characteristic bumps. After due comparisons and consultations, a list of men and women whose traits are found to supplement each other's are told off, and all possible encouragements offered to induce their speedy marriages. At a recent matrimonial picnic sixty men and forty women had their cranial bumps felt by the professors, and a number of marriages of "affinities" are expected to take place shortly. A great deal of scientific interest is taken, it is said, in the experiment, and careful records will be kept of each union. The society has a comprehensive programme, including a scheme for providing suitable starts in life for such of its members as need assistance. The development of the children of these scientific marriages is expected to afford data which will be of great benefit to humanity.

THE King of Siam left Havre at three o'clock on Friday afternoon (Sept. 17) for Southampton, by the South-Western steamer Stella. The President of the Republic accompanied His Majesty on board, and held an animated conversation with him before finally bidding him a cordial adieu. Immediately the vessel put out to sea the King retired to his private cabin until Portsmouth was in sight. He then appeared on deck, and at his request the steamer passed near the men-o'-war in the Solent and by the forts. Salutes were fired, and His Majesty seemed highly gratified by his reception. The Stella reached Southampton shortly after nine o'clock, the King disembarking at the Ocean Quay. Here he was met by the Mayor and some councillors, and in answer to his worship's welcome His Majesty (who was accompanied by his two brothers) expressed his thanks, adding, "I never expected you to meet me." His Majesty travelled to London by special train, arriving at Waterloo shortly before midnight. Despite the lateness of the hour and the wet weather, a large number of people had assembled at the station. The travellers drove to the Siamese Legation, where the King remained for the night. His Majesty left town on Saturday afternoon for Taplow Court, where he intends to reside till Oct. 1.

THE Czar has addressed a letter to his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, congratulating him upon the success of the summer operations and the brilliance of the reviews at Krasnoe Selo. He recognised, he says, the splendid state of the troops of the guard and the military district of St. Petersburg, and was proud to hear the Emperors of Austria and Germany and the supreme representative of the French nation speak in enthusiastic terms of their condition. The Czar then proceeds to remark that he knows the Grand Duke's indefatigable solicitude and earnest efforts to perfect the training of the troops, and to bring it into conformity with the needs of the present time. He then proceeds to say that, when he served under the Grand Duke, always recognised the moral strength and encouraging effect of his example, which awoke in the troops true love for military science, without which it is impossible to attain real success in their training. Upon receiving this letter the Grand Duke addressed an order of the day to the troops, thanking them as his comrades in arms for being worthy of such praise from the Sovereign. In particular, he thanked Prince Obolensky, commanding the guard, Generals Moyendorf and Adamovitch, and chief of the staff, General Robrikoff.

THE question as to whether smoking is or is not a bad habit has always been a vexed one. Advocates for and against have had no difficulty in adducing the evidence of experts in support of their contention. Asked for his opinion on the matter, Dr. A.K. Schofield replied that excess in smoking is worse than excess in alcohol, tea, coffee, or many other foods and beverages. No doubt tea and coffee contain alkaloidal poisons, no doubt alcohol is a diffusive irritant and paralyzar of the various organs and functions of the body; but none of them of approaches nicotine and its fellow alkaloid, the fiftieth part of a drop of which will cause sudden death. Indeed, continues Dr. Schofield, no poison on earth can be compared to tobacco poison but prussic acid. Were it not for the remarkable fact that it is decomposed by heat into two less baleful poisons, no one could smoke tobacco and live. In a pipe it is changed into one form, and in cigars into another, the latter the less hurtful, but both infinitely safer than nicotine itself. The worst way of using tobacco is chewing it; the next is cigarette smoking slightly mitigated if a holder is used; the next is cigar smoking. Safer again is the pipe; and safest, the Turkish water-pipe, or hookah. Like tea, the cheaper the tobacco is, the more nauseous, but the less injurious. High-priced cigars may be a delight, but they contain more nicotine, simply because they contain more tobacco-leaf. Dr. Norman Kerr contributes similar testimony. He says it would be impossible for him, without disloyalty to science and to truth, to denounce the smoking of tobacco as always injurious. There are occasions, such as in the trenches during military operations, when worn out with exposure and fatigue, or when exhausted by slow starvation with no food in prospect, when a pipe or cigar will be a welcome and valuable friend indeed, resting the weary limps, cheering the fainting heart, allaying the gnawing hunger of the empty stomach. Tobacco is somewhat of a disinfectant. If he had to see patients in a yellow fever ward, long as it was since he last smoked, he should smoke again a prophylatic against this dire disease. Tobacco smoke on being passed through the interior of hollow bulbs lined with gelatine containg disease germs had destroyed the microbes of cholera and pneumonia. Further, when many a father, utterly worn-out and irritable with the worries of the day, is ready to find fault with everything, from the prattling of the children to the cooking of the dinner, if his wife is wise enough to persuade him to smoke, the bear becomes a lamb, and peace is assured.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE HEAD CONSTABLE.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAHOMED SAID.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in June last, convicted the accused, a police head constable, of voluntarily causing hurt to extort information, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. Mr. Robertson, with Mr. G. S. Rao, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having voluntarily caused hurt to one Brijlal Hubalal with intent to extort from the latter information which might lead to the detection of an offence of theft. It appears that, on the 15th March last, Mr. Skelton, an engineer, who was then staying with Mr. Arnoot, Executive Engineer, G. P. Railway, residing at Ahmedabad, missed currency notes worth Rs. 35. Information of the loss was given to the police, and a sepoy took away to the Sadar Bazaar police station three of Mr. Arnott's servants. These three men alleged that, at the police station, they were separately questioned by the deceased, and that they denied all knowledge of the loss of the notes. They were detained at the station. After lamp-light time, the accused was said to have taken Brijlal into the police station, and there, with the assistance of two other sepoys, beat him with a stick. The committing magistrate discharged the two sepoys, but had committed the accused for trial.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his judgment, said: In this case the accused, who was the head constable in charge of the Sadar Bazaar police station at Ahmedabad, was convicted by the Sessions Judge of causing hurt on the 16th March last to one Brijlal with intent to extort a confession. In the house of Arnott a theft had been committed, currency notes of the value of Rs. 35 had been missed, and the police who had been informed called three of Arnott's servants, the complainant Brijlal (the bearer), Chotu (the bhisti), and Hira (the sweeper) to the police station at about 6 p.m. It is said that the accused there beat the complainant in order to make him confess. There is no doubt that the complainant was beaten. Arnott and Skelton, who examined him that same evening deposed that they saw marks of blows apparently inflicted with a stick on his wrist elbow, thigh, and back—on the back alone, according to Arnott, there were 20 or 30 marks. The point is whether it is proved that the accused was the person who caused the injuries. As far as we can ascertain from the evidence according to

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22. APOLLO STREET.

Pursuant to the Decree, dated the 19th day of July, 1897, passed in the High Court suit No. 620 of 1896, wherein Mr Kursondas Purshotumdas was plaintiff and Mr Raghunath Mukand was defendant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, by order of the receiver Mr. Kursondas Purshoumdas, on the spot, at 4 p.m. THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October 1897, all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendant herein in the undermentioned immovable property :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land or ground, with the incompleted building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parel, on the Government House Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement (3,123) three thousand one hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 235, and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Ward Nos. 397/98, and Street Nos. 5 and 6, together with the hedges, ditches, ways, sewers, and drains, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, part of which is Government land, part of which is Inam land, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhai Dalabhai, and on the south by the property of Nowla Damodhar, and are now in the possession of the said Raghunath Mukand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mangbhai and Jamietram, solicitors, at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 9th day of August, 1897.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome light and easy running four wheeled dog-cart with hood.
1 handsome light American mail coach in very good order.
1 grey Arab about 14 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and harness, behaved smart.
1 powerful bay Australian gelding, 15-2, 5 years, goes well in single and double harness.
1 new home lady's pneumatic tyred bycicle, neatly new.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, bandsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments carpets, pictures, gentleman and lady's saddles, sets of harness, one handsome strong-built dog-cart etc., etc., the property of C. L. WEBBER Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of garden ground at Bhoiwadi Cross Lane, at Parel advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF 102 CASES GREEN TEA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Mirgul Syed Moshin Sahrazi, and on account and at the risk of Baroich Baha, of

No. 1—32 cases green tea 1792lbs.
2—44 cases green tea 2431bs.
3—26 cases green tea 1716lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Haramun Street, Fort opposite the Indian Art Gallery, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, books, pictures, gems portmenteaus, copper and brass utensils, lamps, harmonium, piano, etc., the property of the late Rao Bahadoor Luchmunsing Zavsing, superintendent of Railway Postal Service.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BELLASIS ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Alabboo, widow and executrix of the will of the late Ahmedally Cumroodin, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Amiooalaboo, widow of Goolamally Mahomedally, and Ruttonbai and Amaboo, daughters of Goolamaly Mahomedally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated in the 11th day of November, 1891, the following property, viz.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 325 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the fazendar under old No. 62 and new No. 5A, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 57, and now under Ward Nos. 2246 2247, and Street Nos. 131 and 137 and 01, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the house of Ramsing Havildar, on the west by house of Hassambhoy Mowjee, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the Bellasis Road, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH VICTORIAS.

On MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned.

ex s. s. Deepdale.

1 English-built Victoria by Cienny and Co., London.
1 English-built Victoria by Coles and Co., London.
1 English-built Victoria by Turrill.
1 English-built Victoria by Booker and Sons.
Also 1 English built boat.
Shaped landau by Hart with brake.
1 " four wheeled dog-cart.

SALE OF 86 BALES CORDRON AND CHECK CLOTH.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the new great eastern spinning and weaving Company, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rahimtoola Hajl Dawood.

18 bales cordron cloth No. 900 8 1-2 lb. 27 inches 24 yards.
32 " check No. 101 8 1-2 lb. 27 inches 24 yards.
16 " " cloth No. 725-7½ lb. 36 inches 24 yards.
20 " " No. 725 7lb. 29 inches 24 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ERSKINE ROAD, OPPOSITE NULL BAZAAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the late Hajee Ally Hajee Sooleman Mistry, the mortgagee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of June, 1896, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or chawl, hereditaments, and premises built thereon, situate and being at Erskine Road, without the Fort, and in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 194 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under collector's old No. 2267-2796, new No. 2335, old Survey No. 1627, and new Survey No. 803 and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by the property of Bora Rassooljee Bhathiara, on the north by the said Erskine Road, and on the south by the Bora Street, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 6435 and 6736, and Street No. 12 to 14, 46, 50 and 52, Bora Street, and 179 and 191 Erskine Road, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hajee Ally Hajee Sooleman Mistry, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Old Girgaum Police Court, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, books, pictures, gems portmenteaus, copper and brass utensils, lamps, harmonium, piano, etc., the property of the late Rao Bahadoor Luchmunsing Zavsing, superintendent of Railway Postal Service.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 22th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood houseohold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Dimar's lamps, table ornaments, velvet pile bordels carpets, satsuma jars and vases, books, a large collection of choice plants in pots, etc., the property of the late F. BLYTH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

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ORANGE PEKOE No. I	0 15
Do. No. II	0 14
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 12.

WITH the exception of an advance of 1 centime in Paris Exchange on London, and a decline of ¼d. in Bar Silver, making the quotations stand at 25·19 fcs. and 26¼d. per oz., respectively, there was no change in prices in the London financial market yesterday, Consols remaining at 111 5-8 ; French Rentes at 103 ; Indian Sterling Loan and Rupee Securities at 117½ and £ 63 3-16, respectively ; and Exchange on India, at 30 days' sight, at 1s. 3 3-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2¼ per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2¼ per cent. In New York Bar Silver declined the cent, in value to 57 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent. lower at 4·84 5-8 dollars.

The quotation for Wheat, No. 1 Club, was 35½s. per 492 lbs. c.i.f., April-May shipment, to Hull, sellers, via the canal ; and for wheat, White Delhi, 34 3-4s. per 492 lbs. c.i.f., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal. Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 44½s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Havre, sellers via Canal, tone of the market strong ; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 42½s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, market strong ; Brown Rapeseed at 39½s. per 416lb., same shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, in a strong market ; Linseed at 36¾s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone.

In Liverpool Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was unchanged in price, as also were all descriptions of East Indians ; and American Arrivals were unaltered in all positions. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 14,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats quiet but steady, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was steady.

The Sheep Skin Sales closed in London yesterday with a fair demand, and prices slightly in favour of sellers. The total quantity sold was 560,000.

The price of Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent. in New York yesterday to 6 7-16 cents. per lb. ; Futures for January were 13 points lower at 6·35 cents, and for April 14 points at 6·46 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 60,000 bales ; and the Arrivals of the New Crop this season show the following comparison as against those in 1896 and 1895 :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	60,000	69,00	59,000
Two days' Receipts	111,000	117,000	104,000
Since 1st September	1,294,000	1,442,000	883,000

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report under yesterday's date states the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States to be 70 per cent., as compared with 60 13-16 per cent. during the corresponding period of last year. There is very small top crop, or none, and this is nearly general, there are many complaints owing to short staple, but the picking conditions are very favourable.

The local Cotton market is weaker in tone to-day, and European firms have been selling the New Crop at Rs. 187 per candy for "good" Broach for March delivery ; Rs. 146¼ for "Fully good" Bengal, January delivery ; Rs. 165¼ for "good" Bhownugger, May delivery. In ready cotton the purchases reported are only on Mill Account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday, and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	423 bales.
Wheat	1,052 cwts.
Linseed	1,841 "
Rapeseed	1,522 "
Gingellyseed	1,053 "
Poppyseed	745 "
Castorseed	3,960 "
Rice	10,441 "

FREIGHTS are very firm. Business has passed for November at 13s. per ton, and for January at 14s. per ton ; sellers ask 1s. for April-May shipment.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were placed at 1s. 3 23-32 to 11-16d., and Bank media of remittance became available at 1s. 3 21-32d., but Calcutta rates coming at 1s. 3 5-8d., re-sales were withdrawn, and prices here receded again to 1s. 3 5-8d, when a moderate amount of credits was reported done at 1s. 3 25-32d Later on Calcutta again came 1-32d. higher, at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Telegraphic, and the market here closed steady to firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-8d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-16d. "
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 13-16d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·93 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet at 97 11-16 for cash, for 3½ per cents, and 97 5-8 for the October account ; Threes are quoted nominally at a decline of 1 per cent., at 91.

SHARES continue very quiet, with a slight upward tendency noticeable in prices.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownagar 3 9-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 111 5-8
3 per cent. Reduced 105
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 3-16
Bar Silver 26¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Trieste, left Karachi, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. (morning), and is expected to arrive here on Thursday, the 14th inst. (morning.)

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Singapore for Bombay on 12th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Baron Androssan, 1,825 tons, Captain A G McNeill, cleared yesterday for Havre and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co. s. s. Okhla, 3,433 tons, Captain R. B. Wood, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Calcutta (24th September) with a cargo of 6,407 tons of coal and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,948 tons, Captain A G Abbott, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (25th September) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dwarka, 756 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi (9th October) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Brown and child, Captain Widdicombe, Lieutenant Broderick, Mr. Dinshaw, and 714 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,216 tons, Captain Francis Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai (18th September) via intermediate ports, with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr W Burley. From Singapore—Mr E A Morphy. From Penang—Mr and Mrs Coutts. From Colombo—Miss Waller, Miss Seley, Miss Jenkyn, Miss Simpson, Miss Robertson, Miss Morrison, Miss Short, Miss Morlay, two Misses Steele, two Misses Newton, Miss Munnings, Miss Gardiner, Miss Frederick, Miss Frith, Miss Maten, Miss Maten, Miss Foord, Miss Brown, Miss Beale, Messrs Leigh, Irvine, Robertson, Lang, Roberts, Hay, Smith, Hinton, McGower, Murray, Volpy, Reeve, and Stollon, Mr. and Mrs. Dumeford, Mrs. Searibreck, and Mr. Barton. From Sydney—Mr. Aspinwall and Mrs. Larkin. From different ports—Four deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Okhla s.	Wood	Calcutta, Sept. 24.
12	Rohilla s	Cole	Shanghai, Sept. 18.
	Dwarka s.	Tice	Karachi, Oct. 9.
	Merkara s	Abbott	Calcutta, Sept. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	Chyebassa s	Parkman	Calcutta, &c.
	King Arthur s	Rallin	Persian Gulf.
	Baron Androssan s.	McNeill	Havre and Antwerp.

The steamer Dwarka, entered for loading yesterday, for Karachi.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

DEATH.

OLIVEIRA—October 12, at 8-30 p.m., at Prospect House, Bandora, Dr. B. A. Oliveira, after a short illness of 4 days, aged 45 years. Funeral this (Wednesday) evening, at 4 o'clock, at St. Peter's, Bandora. Friends and relatives will accept this as an intimation.

PANCHGANI.

MARRIAGE.

COVERNTON—PATON—October 9, at Panchgani, by the Rev. W. E. Jenner, Assoc. SS. T. E., Panch Howds, Poona, James Gargrave Covernton, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford, Professor of History and English, Elphinstone College, Bombay, to Alexa Agatha, the youngest daughter of the late Waller H. Paton, R. S. A., Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—October 3, at Naini Tal, the wife of T. N. Armstrong, Gwalior, of a son.
BARCLAY—October 3, at Motiharee, the wife of J. Barclay, of Loheriah, Champarun, of a son.
HAMPTON—October 4, at Darjiling, the wife of A. R. Hampton, Bengal Police, of a daughter.
RICKARDS—October 4, at Raby Lodge, Simla, the wife of Edward Rickards, 4th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ATTWOOD—DUNCAN—October 4, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev. G. E. Oldham, Charles Frederic William Attwood, eldest son of the late Captain F. R. Attwood, 27th Inniskilling Regiment, and grandson of Major-General H. C. Adlam and Adlam's Horse B. S. C., to Ethel Maud, second daughter of J. J. Duncan, Esq.
COOPER—RITA—October 5, at Shillong, by the Rev. A. Davies, Arthur John, Assisant Traffic Manager, Assam-Bengal Railway, Chittagong, eldest surviving son of the late Frederick Cooper, Bombay, to Ellen Mary Ann Gosset, only daughter of Mr. Stiffain Edward Rita, Sub.-Divl Officer, Jowai.
HARVEY—FALKNER—October 6, at St. Francis' Church, Dalhousie, by the Very Rev. Father Edward, O. C., Francis Joseph Harvey, P. W. D., to Maude Kathleen, second daughter of the late George Falkner, Esq., of Muzaffarpore, Tirhoot, and Mrs. Hillyer-Jones.
POWELL—SHANAN—October 2, at Convent Chapel, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Father Julius, Frank B. Powell, Survey of India, to Elsie, youngest daughter of C. P. Shanan, N. I. Salt Revenue Department.

DEATHS.

HARINGTON—September 29, at Panjkora, of a wound received in action, Lieutenant Henry Andrew Harington, 26th Punjab Infantry.
HUMBLE—October 3, at Meerut, Mrs. Flora Humble, widow of the late E. B. Humble, C. E.
WYLIE—October 5, at Konat, 2nd Lieutenant E. D. Wylie, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, attached to 3-3th P. I., the beloved second son of Colonel and Mrs. Henry Wylie, from enteric fever, contracted on service on the frontier, aged 21 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

M. K. (Bulsar), and "Enthusiasm."—We cannot undertake to publish communications which are written on both sides of the paper. MS. for the press should be written on one side only.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1897.

THE first report of the Central Executive of the Indian Famine Relief Fund, 1897, covering the period January to July has been issued. It is a record of munificent charity large almost beyond precedent, and administered by local committees, with a disinterested care and zeal equal to the liberality of the donors. Almost exactly a year ago—October 15th—Sir John Woodburn, the member of the Supreme Government in charge of the department which has the responsibility of dealing with Famine, made a statement in the Legislative Council making ominous reference to the consequences expected from the failure of the later rains, the monsoon having come to an abrupt end in August. Famine on the largest scale was looming in the distance. If the winter rains should also fail it was apprehended that India would have to face the worst calamity of the century. The Viceroy, on that occasion, spoke with satisfaction of the steps taken in certain parts of the country to assist those who would be the worst sufferers from the failure of the crops over large areas, and stated that while the Government would undertake the relief of the most necessitous by means of relief-works, supplemented by gratuitous assistance, the co-operation of the public in the action of the State would be of great value. A Provincial Fund was started in Bombay on the 22nd December, at a public meeting in the Town Hall, convened by the Sheriff, Mr., now Sir George Cotton, and presided over by Lord Sandhurst. On the 14th January the Viceroy presided at a public meeting in the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, at which it was resolved that the time had come for the raising of a fund for the relief of distress in the famine-stricken districts of India, to meet cases not adequately covered by the operations of Government, and that to this end subscriptions should be invited throughout the country and contributions from abroad be thankfully received. A General Committee was constituted with representatives from each province likely to be affected by famine. A Central Committee, known as the Indian Committee, was chosen by the larger body to receive moneys transmitted from England and subscribed in India for the purposes of the fund, and to apportion them between the different provinces, and arrange in concert with the Government the system on which charitable relief should be applied. Local Committees were formed in each Province to receive the moneys so apportioned as well as local contributions and to distribute the proceeds to subsidiary committees, acting generally in concert with the Provincial Governments.

On the 18th January the Central Committee held its first meeting, and resolved that telegrams should be sent to various parts of the world, through Reuter's Agency, inviting subscriptions. Some days before the Lord Mayor, having received a letter from the Secretary of State, Lord George Hamilton, had opened a subscription list at the Mansion House. Her Majesty sent £500, and a similar sum later. Funds were also opened in the great provincial cities. Liverpool was the first to send help in two sums, within a fraction of Rs. 8,000 each, Singapore coming next with over Rs. 32,000. Liverpool sent £25,000, Edinburgh £4,000, on the 2nd and 3rd of February, respectively. On the 10th of that month the Lord Mayor remitted the first £100,000 ; the Lancashire County Fund sent a first subcription of the same amount early in March. Canada, stimulated by Lord Aberdeen and the Montreal *Daily Star*, remitted Rs. 100,000 five times over. Other British colonies also contributed. Russia sent close upon a lakh ; Swedan, Japan, Siam, and South Africa contributed. The French Government subscribed through their Consul-General in Calcutta ; the Dutch Government sent 1,500 guilders. Up to the 31st August the Mansion House had sent £533,000—a munificent amount largely exceeded since. Lancashire's contributions reached £150,000. Nor must the large subcriptions and a shipload of grain from the United States be forgotten. By the 31st August the Indian Famine Relief Fund had reached Rs. 1,44,00,385. Of this vast sum the local subscriptions received by Provincial and District Committees amounted to a little more than eighteen lakhs and a-half. The Provincial contributions would doubtless have been far larger, but for the fact that over wide areas the Famine—in Bombay the visitation of plague—had greatly crippled the resources of the local subscribers. The Bengal Presidency subscribed with great liberality. The Mercantile Firms of Calcutta contributed little short of three lakhs, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. and the British India Steam Navigation Company gave Rs. 50,000, Messrs. Ralli Brothers Rs. 20,000. Twenty-seven Rajahs and Nawabs subscribed on an average over Rs. 3,000 apiece. During the period covered by this first Report a crore and forty-three lakhs have been disbursed through Provincial Committees and directly in charitable relief, and over a lakh remained. Six lakhs have been invested in 3½ per cent. Government Paper for the maintenance of orphans after the famine. The Government scheme of relief provides for the maintenance of orphan children while the relief establishment is in operation. After that the children must depend on charity, for there is no poor-law in India. Many pathetic pages in the Report describe the lot of these waifs and strays who have had the misfortune to lose father and mother and elder brother and sister in a few calamitous weeks. In a private orphanage, at Bhandara, in the Central Provinces, there is a little girl, named Kalah, three years old. She had a sister, five years old, and a brother of ten. The father and the mother had died in the early stages of the famine. They strayed away from their home and found their way somehow to the poor-house. The boy did not like the place ; he took his two sisters with him and wandered out into the unknown. Before they had travelled far, the elder girl lay down faint from exhaustion and died. The boy, apparently, disappeared ; he possibly went to get some help ; his fate is unknown. The girl of three was found in the road sitting by her dead sister, and taken back to the poor-house.

An Assistant Secretary in the North-West Provinces relates that going over a poor-house in the dusk he found a small naked urchin weeping bitterly in a corner. When asked what was the matter, he replied that his father, a high caste Thakur, had died a few days before, and he, the eldest son, had no means of paying the customary honours of the caste. What were they ? The distribution of some grain to his caste fellows. How much did he require ? About an anna's worth. This story was corroborated. The officer took the boy to his camp, to send him back rejoicing with the grain he required. "Poor little soul," writes the Assistant Collector, "there is something very pathetic about the little naked orphan sobbing in the poor-house yard because he wanted to feed the hungry." Many orphan boys have as great an aversion to entering an orphanage, as their parents had to seek food in a poor-house. One has deserted an orphanage and found his way across a hundred and fifty miles of country to the poor-house from which he had been taken. The rules of the Central Committee, conforming to the principles laid down by Government, supplement Government relief, while keeping four distinct objects in view. The first is the supplementing of the bare subsistence ration given by Government with the addition of small comforts, whether of food or clothing, for the aged or infirm, for patients in hospital, or for children. In view of the magnitude of the calamity, the Government, as guardian of the public purse, cannot provide clothes or luxuries ; it can only give what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of life ; the second object is in providing for the maintenance of orphans, every famine leaving a number of children who have lost their parents and become separated from relatives who would have become responsible for them in more prosperous times. They must be brought up by charity until they can support themselves. The third direction in which public charity must step in is in providing relief for the destitute, but respectable people, who would endure the last severity of privation rather than apply for Government relief, with its necessary inquiring and rigid test of the reality of the destitution. Purdah women belong to this very numerous class. The fourth object is to restore to their original position when the famine is disappearing those who have lost their all during the visitation and require the loan of bullocks, or a gift of seed, or other help to get on their feet again and make a new start in life. There is a great deal of vivid interest in the accounts given in these pages of the well-directed and sustained labours of the local committees to administer effective relief in these different directions which the Government machinery would be quite inadequate to explore with any approach to thoroughness. The Famine Relief Fund must have been of incalculable service to scores of thousands of the victims of a great calamity, who without its supplementary aid must have perished, or, if they survived, have gone under hopelessly in the battle of life.

IT does not seem that the European bankers and business men of this city attach any great importance to the rumours which follow one upon another as to the Mints being re-opened. These rumours are the outcome of the action of the Bank of England in toying with Bimetallism, in response to the request of Lord Salisbury, who was naturally desirous that the American Commissioners should not be received with utter indifference. As a home paper has remarked, there may be diplomatic reasons for showing polite attention to the views of the French and American Governments. But the conditions with which the Bank of England has hedged round its declaration, that it is prepared to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver, are so stringent as to preclude the possibility of the change being carried out. The condition that "the prices at which silver is procurable and saleable are satisfactory," is in itself sufficient to rob the resolution of any real importance. In the opinion of business men here there has been far too much meaningless talk on this subject. The discussion which has taken place has led Native speculators to believe there is something in the rumour, with the result that exchange has been depressed by the very large import of silver bullion that has been witnessed. Many of them are now beginning to be very doubtful on the subject, and are ill at ease respecting the large amount of bullion on their hands. They have locked up so much of their money in this way that a tightening of the up-country money markets is certain to ensue now that the busy season is approaching, and the Presidency town will soon feel the effect of this. When current silver contracts are worked out by the middle of next month, the rise of the exchange value of the rupee may be looked for. There can be no doubt that, but for the unsettling effect of all this talk about the re-opening of the Mints, and the consequent speculative import of silver, the rate of 1s. 4d. would have been fully maintained. However, it is an ill wind that blows no one good. The rise in the price of silver, consequent upon the abnormal demand, has considerably improved exchange with China, and has enabled the firms who have lost so heavily on that account during the monsoon to recoup their losses to some extent.

The idea of the American Government trying to bargain for the re-opening of the Indian Mints, in order that they may be helped out of their currency dilemmas, is a preposterous one, and it is to be regretted that the British Cabinet should have been so tolerant of the proposal. India is still an excellent customer for American silver, her annual absorption of the white metal since the Mints were closed having averaged more than 26½ millions of ounces, and yet Brother Jonathan is not satisfied. This country purchases silver according to her requirements, sometimes, as in the last few weeks, beyond them—but if our Mints were opened America would be able to pour in upon us as much silver as she thought fit, whether we required it or not. She would force it upon us, not in bullion, but in currency, the very worst form in which we could receive the depreciated metal. The negotiations carried on by the American Government with England, France, and Germany seem to provide for some *quid pro quo*, but in the case of India no alleviating feature marks the trouble that the United States would bring upon us in order to strengthen her own position. If the "Economist"

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EPIDEMIC AT MAIDSTONE.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic of typhoid, at Maidstone, where 1,556 cases have already occurred and 68 deaths.

EDUCATION IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The *Times*, in a special article on Indian affairs, condemns the system of teaching history in the Indian aided schools and colleges, and especially deplores the political consequences of the idea inculcated of a former united and prosperous India.

The article adds, that we are now eating the bitter fruits of our own teaching, and shall reap hereafter a larger and more acrid harvest.

THE NILE RAILWAY.

It has been decided to extend the Railway from Abuhamed to Berber immediately.

THE GUARDS AT GIBRALTAR.

It has been decided to send two Battalions of the Guards to Gibraltar next trooping season, when the Battalion now there returns.

RIOTING IN ROME.

Serious anti-taxation riots occurred in Rome, to-day. The police were assailed by the mob with paving stones and revolvers, and returned the fire. One rioter was killed and many injured on both sides.

A ZANZIBAR APPOINTMENT.

OCT. 12.

The Imperial authorities have appointed Captain Cooke, of the Canadian Military College, Assistant Officer at Zanzibar.

PROPOSALS FROM THE PORTE.

The Porte has proposed to the Powers that the entire population of Crete, both Mahomedan and Christian, be disarmed, and that a Christian Governor, an Ottoman subject, be appointed, who shall be nominated by the Porte with the assent of the Powers.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON SIAM.

The French Press has changed its tone regarding Siam; the "Temps" and the "Journal des Debats" being conspicuously moderate.

PARNELLITE RAVINGS.

At a Parnellite Convention, held in Dublin, Mr. William Redmond said that the Irish people sympathised with the Natives of India who were fighting England, and asked for cheers for them which were given.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

ADEN, OCT. 12.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 31st ulto., left here for Bombay, at noon, to-day, and the s. s. Valetta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, OCT. 12.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst left Kirkee for Bombay by the afternoon train.

Lady Sandhurst goes to Mahableshvar on the 20th instant.

Major Richard Owen leaves to-morrow for Bombay.

LODGE ST. ANDREW.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Grand Master of all Scotish Freemasonry, visited officially Lodge St. Andrew, last night.

His Excellency congratulated the Lodge on the peace and harmony existing in it, and pointed out that this was more important than large numbers in a lodge. He also congratulated the Lodge on its fulfilling the one principle for which Masonry existed in India, as he saw members of all castes and creeds then in the Lodge. After interesting himself in the working of the Lodge, the Grand Master and his officers retired.

THE THEFT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE THIEVES ARRESTED.

The theft recently committed at Government House, Ganeshkhind, of cups and presentation caskets, belonging to Lord Sandhurst, has been detected, a portion of the stolen property being discovered in a pond at Aundh. The police were able to trace two individuals, one a hamal in the Government House, and the other a villager of Aundh. The latter confessed where the articles were buried.

The police are now actively engaged in searching for the stolen property up-country. It is believed that a greater portion has been melted down to make ornaments and jewelry.

It may be stated that these are the same thieves who committed robbery at Captain Berkelly Levett's house on the night of the theatricals at Ganeshkhind.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 29 cases and 12 deaths in the city; 29 cases and 23 deaths in the cantonment and surrounding villages, 17 occurring in the cantonment.

In the Special Plague Hospital 13 deaths occurred 28 in the Mahomedan, and 15 in the Hindu. There were eleven cases from the city in the Hospital.

It is reported that the Hindu Plague Hospital will be closed, as it is unsuitable for the requirements.

DEATH OF NURSE FITCHEN.

Nurse Fitchen, belonging to the Sassoon Hospital, died from dysentry and pleurisy to-day. She was taken ill about a fortnight since, and although great hopes were at first entertained of her recovery, she gradually sank.

The funeral took place in the evening.

NOTIFICATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

Estimates amounting to Rs. 33,836 have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the construction of a New Joiners Shop in the Bombay Dockyard.

The services of Lieutenant Carey, R. E., Bombay, have been replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in Gilgit.

Health permitting, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Calthrope will be appointed to the Administrative Staff, I. M. S., vice Surgeon-Colonel Davis, on service with the Tirah Field Force.

Major Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel Yuldwyn, and Lieutenant Thomason, all of the Commissariat Department, have been recalled from leave at Home.

Lieutenant-Colonel Glennie, R. E., holds charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Lahore Circle, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hart, on service in Tirah.

THE EPIDEMIC AT KANKHAL.

In view of the presence of plague at Kankhal, in the North-West Provinces, and the danger of its spreading, it is notified that no Railway tickets to or from Jawalapur will be issued.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST TROOPS.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, OCT. 12.

The appointments of other Political Officers with the Tirah Expeditionary Force will be considered as auxiliary to that of Sir Richard Udny, whose views on all political questions will be final.

The Royal Irish Regiment arrived at Rawalpindi on Sunday.

We regret to state, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," that rumours have reached us from time to time that the British regiments have not done all that was expected of them, and things have now reached a pitch at which, in the interests of the service itself, we think it no longer wise to maintain silence. The report mentions the names of no less than four British regiments who, to say the least, have not improved their record during the present campaign, and unfortunately some of these are as fine old regiments as there are in the service. To give one instance, each unit in a Division or Brigade is intended to be intact and complete. Hospital transport, riding ponies, dandies, etc., are all issued in suitable proportions, and it should be adhered to on the principle that one Corps should not (to speak plainly) bag other Corps' dandies, etc. On a similar principle it should be quite the exception for officers and others to carry men's rifles and accoutrements, or to dismount or place their private ponies at the disposal of the men falling out.

It is a matter for grave consideration whether the existing regulations are sufficient for the maintenance of discipline in the exceptional circumstances. The two field punishments are useless practically, and there is nothing to prevent an insubordinate regiment running very loose, and in doing things the men would not dare to think of attempting if they were liable to the "cat." The particular regiment concerned will, no doubt, recognise the incident to which we refer, and the other three regiments, whom we also refrain from naming, will probably be able to give a pretty accurate guess at their own identity.

Some of the Generals, we hear, have been asking British troops to do in the awful heat of this country what Europeans never can do without enormous loss, and what our troops have never tried to do before, except during the Mutiny, when they were nerved to the task by the greatness of the issue at stake, and by the fervour of righteous indignation.

Already the Native soldier is beginning to fancy himself as good a man as his British brother in arms, and it will be a bad day for our rule in India when this notion is confirmed by actual experience.

THE MAMUNDS PREPARING TO SURRENDER.

SIMLA, OCT. 12.

The Mamunds, who are treating with General Blood for surrender, have given up twenty of the Martinis lost by General Jeffreys' Force on the 16th September last.

A few shots were fired into Jamrud, on Sunday night, and the telegraph wire was cut in the neighbourhood.

THREATENED ATTACK ON SHINOWRI.

THE ALI KHELS DETERMINED TO PROCEED ALONE.

LATER.

The Mamunds continue surrendering, and General Blood reports that there appears to be no doubt that the difficulty will be settled.

Sagidsk Bar has sent a message to all the tribes calling on them to assemble on the Sampagha. The Samil Orakzais and Lakka Khel Afridis have already assembled. A large contingent of Gar Orakzais are arriving, and it is reported more are coming, and more Afridis are also on the way. Small raiding parties of Mamuzais are watching Shinowri post on Kurram Road from the pass west of Chagrakotal. The Ali Khels say that if the remaining tribes will not join them in attaking Shinowri, they will attack it alone. The Mishtis being unwilling to join have been placed in front. The Mamuzais, Alikerzais, Sheikans, and Mullakhels were to hold a Jirga with the Akkhels and Ratsiakhels the other day to arrange for the safe conduct through their territory to join Sayed Akbar.

The Second Column from Peshawar has reached Kohat. One Squadron of the Central India Horse left Hangu for Thal, dropping half Squadron at Doaba. One Squadron of the same Regiment arrived at Hangu from Kohat. Sections A and D of the 42nd Native Field Hospital have left Thal for Sadar. The Head-Quarters Wing of the 5th Punjab Infantry has arrived at Kohat. The Head-quarters and two Squadrons of 6th B. C. have left Thal for Alizai.

COMPLETE SUBMISSION BY THE MAMUNDS.

LAHORE, OCT. 12.

Yesterday afternoon, a large and representative Jirgah of the Mamunds, accompanied by the Khans of Nawagai, Jhar, and Khar, arrived and put up at the village of Nawah Killa, awaiting the fixing of the time and place for the Durbar.

About 3-15 p.m., General Sir Bindon Blood, accompanied by Major Deane, Chief Political Officer, Colonel Masters, A. Q.-M.-G., his A.-D.-C. and Orderly Officers, Mr. Davis, Assistant Political Officer, and a few other officers, with an escort of the Guides Cavalry, started for the Durbar, which was held near Wawah Killa, about 600 yards away from Camp.

On the Arrival of General Blood, the Khans were presented, and some hand-shaking took place. The General sat down, with Major Dean on his left and other officers arranged on either side. The Jirgah with the friendly Khans formed up on three sides of a square, of which the General and his Staff formed one. On the side to the left of the General were seated the friendly Khans with their retinue, while the representative Jirgah occupied the front and right hand sides.

The Jirgah was understood to express its regret at what had occurred, and promised its complete submission and obedience in future. Its opposition had been made under the impression that we intended annexing the country. It was admitted that they had suffered heavy losses and great danger.

The Durbar lasted fifteen minutes, during which photographs and sketches were taken of the scene.

At the close of the Durbar the whole Jirgah with hands upraised took an oath to adhere to the terms dictated to them.

The Jirgah was then dismissed.

WEARY OF FIGHTING.

273 OUT OF 1,360.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 12.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Inayat Killa, 10th October, says:—A convoy and escort of Highland Light Infantry, which camped at Jhar, on the night of the 7th, were sniped, but with no casualties. The grass-cutters of 2nd Brigade were also fired at on the 8th, but no damage was done. They are considered to be the acts of budmashes, and the attitude of the Mamunds is considerably altered in the last few days. They are apparently weary of fighting, and want to sow their crops. Some snipers who came near the Camp, on the night of the 8th inst., were driven away by the Khan of Jhar's picquets. Ten rifles lost during the fight of the 16th September were brought in by the Mamunds; nine more are in the hands of the Jirgah of Mamunds, who now put out picquets to prevent transborder men from firing into the Camp at night, and are reported to have turned them out of their Valley. The Mamunds had a severe lesson, and their losses were heavier than was thought.

Full details are still wanting. 272 have been buried in the valley in one village alone. There are said to be 120 wounded, and the total number of severely wounded is estimated at 250. The villages of the Khans of Badani and Chingai tribes, who came in originally to arrange the terms, have been left untouched. Since the 14th September there had been British Officers killed 6, and wounded 16; British rank and file killed 3, and wounded 43; Native ranks killed 50, and wounded 147, followers killed 1, and wounded 5. A total of 273 out of a force which never exceeded 1,360 fighting men shows how stubbornly the Mamunds have fought, and there are better arms amongst them than in the other tribes. This has had great effect on our casualties in the valley.

The Royal West Kent Regiment proceeded on the 9th to Panjkora with a convoy of sick and wounded, being relieved by four Companies of the 24th Punjab Infantry, which arrived here to-day. Their camp at Jhar was fired into last night. Twenty-six villages have had their fortifications destroyed in the Mamund Valley alone. The Jirgah is endeavouring to recover a few remaining rifles which have been taken beyond Kunar.

TROOPS AT KOHAT.

Kohat, 11th October, 2 p. m.—The following troops are now here:—Four Companies of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the Gordon Highlanders, Devons, 39th Garhwal Rifles, 2-4th Gurkhas, 5th Punjab Infantry, Nabha Regiment, 8th Mountain Battery, R. A., No. 3 Field Battery, R. A., 4 guns of the Punjab Garrison Battery and 1½ Squadrons Central India Horse. There are about 76 sick among the British troops and 175 among the Native troops, the prevailing diseases being dysentery and fever.

A NOTEWORTHY MARCH.

Later reports state that a noteworthy march was performed by a Column under Brigadier-General Ian Hamilton, yesterday. Leaving Aimal Chabuttra at 4-30 a.m., yesterday, the Column marched through the Pass at Kohat for 18 miles over very loose pebbly road with excessive heat in the narrow valley, the rear-guard of the Column escorting 1,200 camels and 600 mules, and arrived at 8 p.m., and the main Column about 1 p.m. The Column is composed of the Devonshire Regiment, Gordon Highlanders, 2-4th Gurkhas, No. 8 Mountain Battery, R.A., and the Nabha Regiment. Amongst the Gunners none fell out, of the Devons 6 men, of the Gordons 2, and a very few from the Native Regiments, a march which shows the splendid condition of the troops, and is also useful as showing that 1,200 camels, about the outside transport, which could easily do the march in one day. The pass would be extremely difficult to force in the face of opposition, but the Adam Khel tribe, within whose territory it lies, have so far refrained from showing hostilities.

GENERAL ELLES'S FAREWELL.

The following is the final Mohmand Field Force order issued by Major-General Elles, C. B.:—In relinquishing command of the Mohmand Field Force, the Major-General Commanding wishes to thank all ranks for their hearty co-operation to ensure the successful issue of the expedition. It was not in the fortune of the Force to see much fighting, but on several occasions parts of the Division have been engaged with the enemy, and though the resistance was small heavy work has been entailed on the troops. General Elles would wish specially to notice the excellent work of the 30th Punjab Infantry. This fine regiment behaved most gallantly at Shabkadr before the expedition, losing 10 per cent. in action, and in the attack of the Badmani Pass, well supported by the Maxims, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, and No. 3 Mountain Battery, crowned heights of 4,000 feet in the face of the enemy in a way which could not be excelled. The G. O. C. would also acknowledge the good work done by the 13th Bengal Lancers, commencing with the fine charge by two squadrons in the action at Shabkadr. His best thanks are also due to the 28th Bombay Pioneers, and No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, whose services have been invaluable and greatly tended to the rapid completion of the expedition. It has been a great satisfaction to General Elles to have under his command the 1st Patiala Regiment, and the Nabha Infantry of the Imperial Service Troops; the former regiment has taken its place in the fighting line with the regular troops, and both regiments have done good service. In bidding goodbye to the Force, General Elles wishes all success to those officers and corps who are fortunate enough to form part of the Tirah Field Force, and trusts that the experience gained in the short Mohmand Expedition will prove of value to them.

General Blood reports that arrangements have been made for a satisfactory settlement with the Mamunds, who seem to be really in earnest in their desire to exclude from the Watelai Valley the Afghan tribesmen who have taken such a prominent part in the fighting for nearly a month past. It will probably be on this basis that an arrangement will be made, but the question of the surrender of breech-loading rifles will be a more difficult one. It should be remembered that 22 Martinis were lost in the action of September 16th. The Mamund headmen have all along averred that they could not bring in the breech-loaders, as they had passed into the hands of tribesmen across the border, but this fact must be clearly established before this excuse is accepted. The punishment already inflicted upon the villages in the Watelai Valley has been very severe, and the damage done must be enormous; but against this the Mamunds can set off heavy losses, inflicted upon our troops. We must await details of the settlement before pronouncing an opinion upon it.

The movement of the brigade through the Kohat Pass from Peshawar is now proceeding, and the concentration of troops at and beyond Hangu for the advance into the Khanki Valley will be completed within the next two or three days. The notification by Sir William Lockhart has been sent on into the Orakzai and Afridi country, and the *jirgahs* will have something more to discuss than the backsliding of this or that clan. This week should show the extent to which resistance is likely to be made. In all probability the influence of the mullahs will have to be exerted to the utmost to prevent the wholesale submission of tribal sections, especially among the Orakzai, whose villages lie nearest to the Samana. The movement of the Afridi families from Tirah into the Bazar and Bara valleys is reported as still proceeding, but a large number of fighting men will remain in the Maidan and Rajgul. No leader has yet come forward to direct their operations, and the idea of a diversion being made by attack on Jamrud and Bara does not seem to have been carried into effect. It is, however, too soon to conclude that no demonstration will be made on the Peshawar side.

The depot battery which is to be formed at Rawalpindi to fill gaps in the mountain batteries employed with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, will be in charge of Major Hawkins, R. H. A., with the following artillery officers assigned to it:—Captain F. E. Johnson and Lieutenants Tyrell, Wyatt and Luke.

Captain F. T. Jones, 4th Dragoon Guards, was shot dead by the Afridis on Sunday morning, while on patrol in the Sam Gaki Pass, three miles south of Jamrud.

Some of the Imperial Service troops had their baptism of fire during the Mohmand Expedition, and they showed by their steadiness that they can do good work in the field. The 1st Patiala Infantry were temporarily attached to General Wodehouse's brigade, and on September 25th they furnished two companies as the advance-guard of a column sent to explore and punish villages in the Shabaai Valley. It was found that a party of Mohmand, had posted themselves in a good position on heights above the villages at the further end of the valley, and that it would be necessary to drive them off before the punitive measures could be carried out. The advance-guard were directed to do this, and they carried the heights without a check. When the troops began to withdraw, after the fortifications of the villages had been destroyed, the Mohmands gathered again and threatened to close with the two Patiala companies on the heights. The Sikhs by their steady fire and orderly retirement kept the enemy at a respectful distance, and the companies rejoined the column which was waiting below for them. After return to Camp Colonel Collins, of the Queen's, who commanded the column, complimented the advance-guard on the excellent way in which they had done their work. In the Tirah Expedition Imperial Service troops will be given another opportunity of showing what they can do, and we have no doubt they will acquit themselves well. The training which they have undergone, during the last ten years, has borne good fruit and the men are keen to gain practical experience of warfare.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

STRENGTH OF THE AFRIDIS AND ORAKZAIS.

A special correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—I don't think that India at large fully realizes what the present Tirah Expedition means. Drawing a parallel with our average frontier expeditions there is little to show the public that we are on the eve of a campaign which, even though it may be the most sanguinary that the frontier has seen for years. Leaving the Oakzai section alone the Afridi clans themselves will prove an enemy worthy enough. It must be borne in mind that from the extreme fertility and geographical position of this section of the frontier, the Afridis have become a wealthy clan, and that they have exercised this wealth in arming themselves with the latest pattern of breech-loading rifle. Moreover, a fighting nation by birth and instinct, a very large proportion have received military training in our own regiments. The chief tribes of the Afridis are the Kuku Khels, Kamba Khels, Kaneral Khels, Malikdin Khels, Sipah, and Zakka Khels; they, of course, are divided and sub-divided up into many sections and sub-sections, which in peace time consider themselves as separate units, but which upon the nation being involved in war at once combine with their sections. Of the tribes enumerated above, the Kuki Khels and Zakka Khels are the strongest; but roughly speaking the whole fighting strength of the Afridis is nearly 30,000 men, and of these fifty per cent. are armed with weapons of range and precision. This is irrespective of the Orakzais.

Reliable information is to hand that the Afridis intend fighting to the last, and now that their autumn harvests are in, they will have a free hand, and it is this point that one would press home, that 50,000 fighting tribesmen of the stamina and instincts of the Afridi and Orakzai will mean heavy fighting before a British Agency can dictate terms from the Tirah plateau, and that is the only place from which we can dictate terms which will carry sufficient weight to meet the situation. Once the tableland is occupied, the back of these frontier risings should be broken, and probably by the time that Sir Bindon-Blood and his division have whipped their end of the frontier from Nawagai to further Bonair, we will have no further serious frontier trouble for years, if ever. The attitude of the Amir with regard the Afridis at present seems decided, though his Afridi agents were with him shortly before the attack on Lundikotal, and he must have had a knowledge of what was taking place, yet he now has finally washed his hands of the turbulent tribesmen, who have given him such trouble, and whom he has never been strong enough to chastize. It seems that he denies their contention that it is a jehad by quoting a passage from the Koran, which only admits a jehad to be possible between Sultanats (kingdoms), and that his answer to the Afridis is that they are nothing of this. Further information shows that a certain Muliah of the Malikdin Khels has been made by that section a "Badshah," and that he has been recognised by some tribes.

But if the Amir has washed his hands of them, it does not seem so positive that Ghulam Haider has done the same, and the Afridis both before the outbreak and now even are in constant communication with him. Ghulam Haider is an ambitious man, perhaps the most ambitious man at present in Afghanistan, and not being strong enough in his subordinate position to reach the standard he desires, he seeks to strengthen his hand by a show of religious sincerity, and it may be that he looks, to these turbulent tribesmen as possible trump cards if the day should ever come when he will have tricks to win. Consequently he has no desire that the Indian boundary should move up to the Kabul country. And this is what we presume will be the termination of the expedition. If there is another termination and, after a stubborn fight and a few months' occupation, our influence is withdrawn, why we are only paving the way for a second Tirah Expedition ten years hence. The plateau itself from all reports is a glorious spot suited before all others to be a base for operations upon our North-Westfrontier, as it adds to its virtues by being well suited as a sanitarium.

Native report says that no Indian hill station can compare with it. The valleys are fertile in the extreme, fruit trees grow and flourish, and its crops run into luxuriant growth. It is never subject to heavy rain, as it is out of the monsoon current. Snow falls heavily during the winter months, but it is a dry and healthy cold, and seeing what physique the Afridi Pathan has, it seems possible that these reports are true in the main. That the expense of opening out and retaining his "Garden of Eden" will be immense one can readily understand, but it can never equal the expenditure on the expeditionary forces which it will prevent, besides Peshawar and Nowshera will be able to be reduced if Tirah is firmly established.

But we have to arrive at Tirah yet, and it may be that many who start to march the short distance there will never arrive, for the well-armed and staunch tribesmen choosing his own battle theatre has chances against the invader, which go far to minimise the latter's superiority in arms and system.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE ROVERS vs. MIDDLESEX.

A DRAWN GAME.

A good game was witnessed last evening between these two teams, which ended in a draw. From a spectator's point of view, the Middlesex had the best of the game throughout, but their forwards are weak in shooting, and although time after time they had the ball within the Rovers' circle they failed to put it through. At the end of half-time there was no score. During the second half the Middlesex did all the attacking, and the Rovers' goal was gained by a good combined run of their forwards from within their circle right up to their opponents' goal, when Church put the ball through. After this the soldiers gave their opponents no peace, and corner after corner resulted. Twice the ball was sent through the net, but the goal was disallowed, but at last the Middlesex forwards rushed it through, thus equalising matters a few minutes before time. The game will be continued to-morrow evening.

At 4-50 the two teams took the field, the Rovers defending the Cooperage goal, and the Middlesex the Bandstand end. The Civilians at once attacked, but Major Long saved by a good hit, which sent the ball into touch. From the throw in Sergeant Howard got on, but did not centre quite soon enough, and enabled Reid to take the ball down the field, where Major Long again stopped further progress by a powerful stroke, which transferred the game to the Rovers' end. Some scrambling play took place in the Civilians' twenty-five, the ball eventually going behind. From the twenty-five "bully" sticks was given against the soldiers. The free hit did not gain much ground, as Hall returned the ball before the Rovers' forwards got on to it. Play for some time was confined to the Civilians' end, Downing and Church doing some good saving work, the ball at length going behind. The Rovers now took the offensive, and Reid and Church doing a good run down the field looked like scoring, but the Middlesex backs were too good for them, and the ball was returned to the centre of the ground. Here, twice in quick succession, a free hit was given against the soldiers for playing with the wrong side of their sticks, but no advantage was gained. Some good play by Corporal Bailey took the ball up to the Rovers' circle, but the shot went wide, and a twenty-five yards bully was ordered. From the bully, play was transferred to the middle of the ground, where the ball went into touch, half time being called just after the throw in. Score *nil*. On re-starting the Middlesex went away with a great rush, and for the first ten minutes of the second half the ball was never out of the Rovers' territory. Then suddenly Church, Brown, and Reid went away with a rush, and passing everyone, Church shot a good goal. The Middlesex played very hard after this, and kept the Rovers' goal-keeper very busy. Three corners in succession were gained, and twice was the ball put through the net, each time the goal being disallowed. From the third corner Bailey shot a goal, thus equalising matters. Though both sides tried hard, nothing further was scored, and the game will be continued to-morrow. The following were the teams:—

ROVERS.—Goal—Hogan; backs—C. Brown and Hine; half-backs—Bromley, Jones and Sharp; forwards—A. Brown, Scarfton, Downing, Reid, and Church.

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.—Goal—Lieut. Swains; backs—Hilton and Major Long; half-backs—Wilkinson, Lieut. Hall, and Lieut. Adam; forwards—Nicholls, Roberts, Bailey, Clelland, and Howard.

Referee—Mr. Roberts.

PHOTOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

MESSRS. RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, of Bombay and Secunderabad, have received a Royal Warrant, signed by the Earl of Lathom, the Lord High Chamberlain, dated 19th September last, appointing them photographers to the Queen-Empress. Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal are to be congratulated upon being the first Indian photographers in having so signal an honour conferred upon them. Their work has long been known to the Queen-Empress, as Native Chiefs and other eminent persons have at various times presented her Majesty with photographs taken by the firm, who, on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, sent to the Queen a most beautiful album of Indian views.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heston, I.C.S., Private Secretary; Captain the Hon'ble A. Heneage, Aide-de-Camp, and Dr. Creoly, arrived here from Poona, last evening by the afternoon train and alighted at the Byculla Station. Although the arrival had been notified to be a private one, a few European and Native gentlemen had assembled on the station to meet his Excellency. Amongst those present were Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Collector of Bombay; Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner; H. H. the Aga Khan; Major C. J. Blomfield, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Weir, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of Police, C. I. Department; Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha, Khan Bahadur; Mr. Wood, Assistant Collector of Bombay; Sirdar Umar Jamal; and Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel. Lord Sandhurst, on alighting from the saloon attached to the train, was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with superb bouquets by H. H. the Aga Khan and Sirdar Umar Jamal. His Excellency acknowledged the compliment, and after shaking hands with all present drove, in company of his Staff, to the Byculla Club, where he dined and then went to Government House, Malabar Point. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning to announce the arrival. Lord Sandhurst, who has come down to Bombay in connection with the scheme of reconstructing Bombay, will this morning visit the Quarantine Camps and the several Government and Private Plague Hospitals, in company with the members of the Plague Committee. Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., will, it is understood, arrive here to-day

AN ALARMING FIRE IN THE FORT.

LAST night, shortly before a quarter to eight, great commotion was caused among the residents in the Fort by a report that an extensive fire had broken out in the building, occupied by Reuter's Company, on the Esplanade Road. The fire was first discovered, by some workmen in the "Bombay Gazette" Press, situated in the rear of the building, which belongs to the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charity Fund. An alarm was raised and telephonic messages were immediately sent to the Fire Brigade station. In a very short time the Fort fire engine, under Mr. Wilson, put in an appearance, followed by the Colaba and the Babulla Tank steamers. Meanwhile report spread in the locality that the fire had broken out in the "Bombay Gazette" Press; the rumour in all probability originating from a misconception, as the telephonic message was sent from the Press. A large crowd of people collected round the premises, but for some time it was almost impossible to determine what part of the building was on fire. Volumes of dense smoke enveloped the place, and it was impossible to effect an entrance. With great difficulty a way was found upstairs, but the rooms were completely wrapped in dense clouds of smoke. Most of the people who first went up were stifled with smoke and had to return without discovering where the fire was. Mr. Williams, Messrs. Reuter's Bombay representative, arrived and attempted to make his way upstairs, but he had not gone up half the staircase, when he was choked with smoke and had to come down again. Ultimately, Mr. Wilson, of the Fort fire engine, made his way into the premises and discovered the fire on that part of the ground floor which is occupied by Mr. Holbert De Roza, proprietor of the Esplanade Hair Cutting Saloon. It was then discovered that a garret used as a store-room, and containing wigs, hair, perfumed oils, etc., was burning. There was a strong smell of oil which caused people to think that some combustible materials were burning in the shop, and that the fire might assume an alarming proportion. Fortunately, the evil prophesy was falsified, and the strenuous efforts of the fire-brigades directed under the supervision of their energetic chief, Mr. Nicholls, resulted in the flames being extinguished in less than half-an-hour. Though the fire was put out in the shop, yet nobody could say with certainty whether the original spot had been detected, for the smoke which had come from the four corners of the inner side of the building, made people suspect that something was burning upstairs. A beam immediately over the garret on the first floor was discovered to be burning, but the flames were at once put out, and as the smoke gradually died away the opinion was confirmed that the fire had broken out in the ground floor only. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained. The whole of the goods in the shop has been insured for Rs. 20,000 with the Union and Commercial Insurance Company. The building is also insured. Mr. Holbert, the proprietor of the Hair Cutting Saloon, stated that he closed the shop at about 7-30 p.m., and shortly afterwards smoke was seen issuing from the windows on the second floor of the building facing the Armenian Lane, which led the people to conclude that the fire had broken out in Reuter's Office. He could not assign any cause for the fire.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	3	0	5
B Mandvi and Dongri	1	2	21
C Khumbarwada	3	0	21
D Khetwadi	0	0	5
E 2nd Nagpada and Byculla	4	0	27
F Parel	0	0	9
G Mahim	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1a	3	12
Total	12	5	100

Total to date.....13,492 10,973

a From Kalina, a village in Bandora.

Same date last year:—

Plague attacks 5
" deaths..... 7

CHOLERA.

Attacks 5
Deaths..... 2

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending, 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land, was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 693, and by land, through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 4,045, making a total of 4,738 persons. Departure by sea 1,041, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways, 4,240, making a total of 5,281 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals 536 persons.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegram from Cutch Mandvie, received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, stated that on the 11th instant, there were five fresh admissions in the hospitals in that state. The total mortality was eight, out of which five deaths were recorded in the hospitals. The number of patients under treatment was 60.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There are at present between twelve and thirteen hundred persons detained under observation in the Wari Bunder and Narelwady camps.

Sir James Campbell has accepted with thanks the offer of Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana to pay the return steamer fares and boarding expenses of subjects of the State of Palitana who arrive in Bombay in a distressed state and may desire to return to their native country.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

AT the meeting of London bankers, held on Wednesday, it was resolved:—"The Committee of London Clearing Bankers, having taken into consideration the letter of the Governor of the Bank of England to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, dated July 29th last, and read at the General Court of the Bank of England, on the 16th instant, in which he undertakes, on behalf of the Bank, that under certain conditions one-fifth of the metallic reserve in the Issue Department should be held in silver bullion. Resolved: "That this meeting entirely disapproves of the Bank of England agreeing to exercise the option permitted by the Act of 1844, of holding one-fifth or any other propostion whatever of silver, as reserve against the circulation of Bank of England notes. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Bank of England, to the Prime Minister, the First Lord of the Treasury, and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer." There is some little heartburning amongst the bankers as to the meeting. One bank, it is whispered, refused to send a representative, because it deemed the meeting too exclusive. Then, again, it is complained that the notice of the meeting was too short. In fact, another meeting, to include not only all bankers but merchants, is threatened. Even the "Standard" admits that one of the clearing banks was not represented at the meeting. According to the "Daily Telegraph" the absence of "a leading member of the Clearing Committee" was due to the fact that "the meeting was not considered to be sufficiently representative." The subject under discussion "was admitted to be of such vital moment to business men" that it was felt by the member referred to "that the whole banking community should have participated." This is a sentiment which may well be approved; it is, for instance, desirable that the exchange banks should be fully represented in any such meeting, as they would be likely to know more about the matter under consideration than any of the other banks. Another question which may well be asked is as to how far the members of the Clearing Committee present even represented the banks with which they are associated in regard to the particular business in hand. On at least one previous occasion, when a somewhat similar meeting was held for a somewhat similar purpose, it was pointed out that some of the co-directors of the gentlemen present were very far from agreeing with the opinions expressed. Meanwhile it is stated from a reliable source that the leading Member of the Clearing Committee who declined to take part in the "protest" was Sir John Lubbock, and that the reason for the abstention was the recommendation in the Report of the Royal Gold and Silver Commission in 1888. It is extremely desirable that the names of the gentlemen who were present at the meeting and voted for the resolution should be fully made known, as well as the extent of their authority to speak on behalf of their respective banks, in order that an opinion may be formed as to the precise amount of importance to be attached to the incident.

In a letter to the *Times* Lord Farrer deals exhaustively with the propositions, which it is believed are favoured by the French and American Governments, and which involve the opening of the Indian mints to silver, coupled with a ratio of 15½ to 1. This, he says, "is impracticable if desirable, and would be undesirable if practicable. For the sake of India and of the British Empire it ought to be rejected as summarily as is consistent with international courtesy. But there is another reason for rejecting it summarily. We are deeply interested in the welfare of the United States, and every mistake that country makes, while it may benefit us as commercial rivals, injures us far more as friendly dealers and customers. What she needs above all things is the restoration of a sound system of currency, and this she will not get while the *ignis fatuus* of international bimetallism distracts the attention of her rulers. The sooner we can help to lay that phantom the better for both countries." One finds it difficult to agree with Lord Farrer's expressed belief in the financial salvation of India by the adoption of a gold standard. To make such a standard effective seems almost, if not quite, impossible. That the precious metals, gold and silver, one so fitted for the currency of rich countries, and the other equally adapted for the nations of the East, cannot be brought into a position of staple exchange is greatly to be regretted, for the effects are extreme and severe, but so far as can be seen at present the problem is beyond economical solution.

Discussing the article in the *Times* under the heading "Why France has Proposed Free Coinage," the leading organ of the bimetallists says:—"The first comment which suggests itself is, that if the readers of the *Times* were not already familiar with practically every statement of fact in the communication, except, perhaps, one, that is the fault of the *Times* only. And even with that one statement to the effect that the French Ambassador—in the course of the diplomatic interchange of views which followed the French official introduction to the British Government of the members of the Commission sent over by President M'Kinley some time ago to carry on the negotiations on behalf of the United States Government—definitely proposed 15½ to 1, the existing coinage ratio of the Latin Union, as the ratio at which the French Mint should be re-opened to the free coinage of silver, has been so generally taken for granted by everyone familiar with the question, and is so much in the nature of the case, that it can scarcely be regarded as a "disclosure." Indeed every public recent utterance on the subject by the statesmen concerned has indicated that ratio, in the event of any agreement between the United States and France, or the almost identical American ratio of 16 to 1, in the event of isolated action by the United States, as the one to be adopted. It is true that some years ago the possibility of the United States making a small sacrifice and adopting a ratio of 18 or 20 to 1 as a compromise in order to secure the co-operation of the British Government was hinted at by American authorities; but Mr. Cleveland, as well as Mr. M'Kinley, in their successive Presidential Messages, have repeatedly declared their intention to firmly maintain the existing parity between the silver, gold, and paper dollars of the United States. Such declarations cannot be regarded, however, as inconsistent with the acceptance of the slight modification involved in the adoption of the French ratio, as that would slightly raise, rather than lower, the gold value of the American silver dollar. For the rest, as regards the alleged political and bimetallist conspirac

precious metal from Europe. The Bank of England has supplied the first amount, but it is hoped that even should the American demand be considerable it may be largely met from the Continent. Even now, some New York financiers are declaring that present shipments are unprofitable and can only be made for the purpose of influencing stocks. The feeling here, however, is one of much uncertainty.

A Joint Committee, representing the whole of the Employers' Associations in the spinning department of the cotton industry, has been formed. This Committee has decided on a course of action similar to that already taken by the committees which represent the Cotton Manufacturers' Associations. Circulars have been issued to the whole of the employers in the spinning industry asking them to declare on or before the 30th instant, whether they are in favour of the adoption of measures to secure a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages. A manifesto issued by the employers states that if the proposed reductions are made in both the weaving and spinning branches of the industry a sum of about £1,000,000 will be saved annually. For the first time the whole of the Employers' Associations, representing both manufacturers and spinners, have engaged in common action, to which, the employers state, they have been led by the condition of the cotton trade. The leaders of the operatives hold the opinion that the markets are likely to improve, and if the employers agree to claim the reductions the operatives will probably resist them.

The new edition of Mr. John Jones's "Handbook" of the Cotton Trade contains a table, giving statistics of the world's cotton mills, which has been revised in accordance with the most recent information. It shows the following result :—

	Spindles.	Power Looms.
Great Britain	45,970,000	660,000
United States, North	14,377,003	278,569
United States, South	2,956,396	75,789
Canada	191,252	12,104
Germany	5,571,329	245,000
Russia	6,000,000	200,000
France	5,039,000	125,000
Austria	2,991,002	81,000
Spain	2,614,500	68,389
Italy	1,750,000	60,000
Switzerland	1,680,000	33,300
Belgium	970,000	Not stated.
Sweden	350,000	8,500
Norway	112,000	1,980
Holland	290,000	20,160
India	3,932,946	37,270
Japan	1,300,000	3,000
China	300,000	1,200

The last issue of the "Consular Journal and Greater Britain" contains an article upon British foreign trade, in which the following remarkable statement is made :—"The great majority of our houses lack connections abroad because they have found their travellers valueless, because they have desired in recent times of depression to economise, and, finally, but more particularly, because they have had no means of finding responsible agents abroad." Everyone who is acquainted with the organisation of an average English export merchant is aware that the whole of this statement is unfounded. There is no part of the commercial world where English export houses are not represented by efficient travellers or agents, and there never was a time when, in respect of numbers or of efficiency, such representation was so complete as it is at the present time. Indeed, it is necessary only to consider the enormous magnitude of British exports to come to the conclusion that the statement is altogether fanciful. This vast business does not move of itself. It is the result of an enormous amount of work performed, and well performed, by instrumentalities carried on with method and ceaseless energy, though undiscerned by those who have had no opportunity of making themselves acquainted with it. The title-page of the "Consular Journal" states that it "is placed upon the tables of all the consulates abroad." Does this announcement in any way explain the pernicious habit which many British consuls have adopted of seriously misrepresenting the character and efficiency of the British mercantile organisation?

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For some time past the suburban passengers travelling by the G. I. P. Railway have been making numerous and loud complaints against the present managment of the passenger traffic, but the authorities concerned seem to turn a deaf ear to all such of them. I am almost a daily traveller by the morning train, leaving Victoria Terminus for Masjid and other stations, and have only recently, to my great annoyance, found that after getting out of the train at Masjid station, I am detained for more than three or four minutes as the gates of the station are closed as soon as the train arrives. On enquiry I found that that this closing of the gate was to prevent passengers coming to the station late for the leaving train. Surely if this was the only reason for the closing of the gates could it not be managed by the policemen standing at the gate. If they could not keep away a small crowd of people what could be expected of them. If with all that the closing of the gate was considered to be necessary, I think, instead of detaining the passengers (getting out of the train) till after its departure, it would be much better if one of the passages leading out from the temporary bridge on the platform was used solely for the passengers leaving the station. This will save considerable annoyance to which the passengers are at present put. I may also be permitted to point out to the authorities of the G. I. P. Railway that, as on all other lines of Railways, it would be much better if their servants were ordered to wear uniform, while on duty at the station, so that in case of need one can easily make out against what servant of the Company one has to lodge a complaint before his superiors. This morning it was with great difficulty I was able to find out that the man who had prevented me from leaving the station, after its arrival, was neither the station master, nor the ticket collector, but a signaller on the line who was so dirtily clad that from his outward appearance I was hardly able to make myself believe that he was the company's servant. I trust these lines will draw the attention of the authorities, and will make them take such measures in the matter as would avoid passengers from being unnecessarily annoyed and inconvenienced by detaining them for nothing after receiving their tickets.—Yours &c.

A. PASSENGER.

WANTED A RUBBER-TYRED STEAM-ROLLER.

TO THE EDIDOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly publish in your valued columns the following representation of a serious grievance which affects a large portion of the student class of the city. My own case is a typical one for complaint, and I may mention that I am studying for the M. A. at present, having taken up Language and Literature as my optional. Like many of my brethren, I am blessed with a family, and as I find it difficult to fix myself to studies, while in the soft presence of my better half and amidst the frolics and gambols of my little imps, I am obliged to pursue my studies at the Elphinstone College. But although, owing to the kindness of the Persian Professor I am allowed the free use of a snug little room, I am not able to read in peace and quiet owing to the numerous disturbances outside that distract my attention and endanger my prospects for securing a high class. There is first the eternal din of the steam-roller ringing into your ears, and then there are the noisy mendicants and all sorts of stout ruffians, who take refuge beneath those venerable portals. Professor Muller fully recognised the grievance, when last year he drew the attention of the Standing Committee to this state of things, while dealing with the question of a water-supply to the Tramway Company. To give you an idea of the extent of this grievance, I may remark that last year my studies were so seriously disturbed, that I did not appear at the examination. On account of this noise I could not read as I ought, and my big tomes had simply to rot on the shelf. It is now high time that the grievance be promptly attended to, and as a remedy to these distracting surroundings, I may venture to suggest that the evil can be remedied either by substituting the new patented rubber-tyre steam-roller, or, if it is not objectionable, the rollers may be set to work at night at least before October-November, those dreaded months of examinations, have passed away. Further, at the time of setting a roller to work in a certain district it would be advisable to enquire if there are students residing in the neighbourhood.—Yours, &c.,

CHOONILAL D. MEHTA.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The official returns of plague cases and deaths reported to Government during the week ending October 8th give the following results :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	54	38
Poona	199	143
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	2	2
Surat	40	23
Thana	16	9
Ahmednagar	27	15
Nasik	59	48
Poona	151	105
Satara	752	594
Sholapur	9	8
Kolaba	8	10
Territories.		
Baroda	6	4
Kolhapur	4	3
Cutch	133	110
Palanpur	46	37
Total	1,506	1,149

The deaths recorded in the four previous weeks were: week ending October 1st, 1,081 ; September 24th, 904 ; 17th, 798 ; 10th, 702.

The mortality table now stands as follows :—

Deaths previously recorded	35,182
" week ending Oct. 8th	1,149
Total to date	36,331

Subjoined is a detailed statement of the indigenous cases and deaths during the week in the districts where the plague is now most rife :—

Places.	Week ending 8th Oct. Cases.	Deaths.	Total to date. Cases.	Deaths.
POONA DISTRICT.				
Kirkee Cantonment	7	10	797	580
Lonavla	10	4	271	186
Khurvandi	7	6	7	6
Takvi Khurd	8	3	50	45
Valvan	7	6	13	11
Godnadi	50	37	429	327
Talegaon	3	...	3	...
Sirur	21	21	21	21
Ghorpuri	13	2	105	56
Banere	3	1	3	1
Fursungi	1	1	1	1
Other places	...	...	123	87
Total	127	96	1,822	1,321
SATARA DISTRICT.				
Satara City	2	2	3	2
Saidapur	3	2	12	9
Ghonshi	2	2	11	4
Dushera	5	5	5	5
Karad	22	15	1,448	1,099
Shere	33	32	208	171
Ving	25	16	90	50
Masur	38	25	158	121
Supne	57	35	108	62
Varunje	25	27	82	68
Parle	25	19	63	38
Govare	18	22	62	45
Karve	45	31	112	74
Tambve	6	8	15	14
Koregaon	5	6	38	30
Kaie	41	38	123	91
Malkapurvadi	25	13	33	21
Ond	11	8	16	11
Chachegaon	32	18	58	32
Jakhinvadi	11	8	31	22
Mundhe	22	18	72	44
Belavde Haveli	39	43	107	77
Kival	2	1	2	1
Sakurdi Vasantgad	3	2	3	2
Kaledhon	11	15	593	443
Vejegaon	45	25	359	303
Devi Khindi	21	21	74	54
Vad Khel	19	16	45	37
Bhikawdi Budruk	3	1	10	6
Nhavi Budruk	5	4	9	7
Dahivadi	5	3	14	10
Korivale	4	4	9	7
Bopegaon	13	4	20	5
Bhose	6	7	11	10
Chinchni	63	43	103	74
Tasgaon	29	24	62	45
Other places	...	...	140	105
Total	738	584	4,309	3,104
NASIK DISTRICT.				
Igatpuri	40	38	469	380
Manmad	12	6	12	6
Other places	...	...	...	...
Total	52	44	481	386
CUTCH.				
Gundhiali	1	1	234	208
Merau	3	3	95	81
Godbra	26	26	97	91
Nagalpur	4	4	19	19
Mahapur	2	2	34	34
Bada	4	4	65	57
Kodao	1	1	31	10
Bayth	6	6	13	13
Kera	9	7	125	96
Daisra	14	9	42	26
Mundra	53	39	246	174
Baral	1	...	5	3
Sudav	5	4	5	4
Other places	...	...	4,638	4,078
Total	129	103	5,849	4,903

STUDENTS AND QUARANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Times have changed. We see people talking and discussing famine, plague, sedition, quarantine rules, the New Bombay, etc. The Municipal councillors are engaged in discussing the scheme of the rebuilding of Bombay, the Justices of the Peace are engaged in their duty of house-to-house visitation and the Government officers in discussing and passing new Acts for the prevention of plague. Nobody it seems, thinks about the inconvenience to which the student class be put to by undergoing the unforeseen calamity of the quarantine camps at a time when they have to mind their books and nothing else. A few suggestions have been thrown here and there, but they seem to make no substantial effect on the minds of the authorities. Still there is ample time for the University authorities to hold examinations at different centres, or if they do not intend to come round, the plague authorities will be at least kind enough to exempt the student class from the quarantine rules.—Yours &c.

A WELL-WISHER OF THE STUDENT CLASS.

P.S.—I think the authorities of the Baroda Government will be glad to lend the services of the College Hall and the New Hall of the Nyaya Mandir if the University authorities will hold their examinations there.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The application of the Rajaram College students to the Syndicate, alluded to in my letter, published in your columns of the 2nd instant, is by this time in the hands of the Registrar. Mr. Candy, the worthy Principal, has kindly forwarded it; and it deserves consideration. It is as short as short could be, for the most favourable points are such as cannot, with propriety, be mentioned in aformal application of its kind. Through your paper, therefore, I hope to be allowed to lay them before the Syndicate. The present state of the health of Bombay is anything but satisfactory, for the total mortality is pretty high, and the causes of this undeniable increase in the death-rate of the metropolis are the plague, cholera, black-fever, and influenza. The Syndicate will, certainly, not like to see some of us carried away by any of these. Our stay at Bombay is necessarily short, and so we are required to be satisfied with putting up at chawls almost unfit for human habitation. Private correspondence informs us that the hotels of Bombay at present are of the worst type as the better class of hotel-keepers have not yet returned; and bad food is the very mother of cholera. The triple alliance of bad accommodation, bad food and the oppressive October heat would certainly, strike us half-dead with fear, if with nothing else, even though the first two of these were insufficient to do so. On our return journey, moreover, we will have to stay at the Shirol Road quarantine station for full fifteen days, which alone is sufficient to cause illness, as I hear that very soon the term of an outsider's stay there is to be increased from eight to fifteen days. I beg to lay these bare facts before the Syndicate and hope that they will not refuse to grant the application of my College brethren.—Yours, &c.,

Kolhapur, Oct. 10. R. R. JAYAVANT.

SCARCITY OF SALT IN THE TOWN OF RATNAGIRI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Salt which is one of the commonest necessaries of life of the poorest of the poor is, at present, sold in the town of Ratnagiri at an exorbitant rate of eight annas a *pailli*, consisting of four seers of about fifty tolas each. On enquiry I learn that this sudden rise in the prices of salt was due to the failure on the part of the licensed vendors here in not importing, in time, a sufficient quantity of it from the Government Depot at Oorun. I think such a state of things should not be allowed to continue any longer. We have already suffered much, and are still suffering in various ways from the effects of close famine, and nothing which can possibly be avoided should, I think, be allowed to add to our sufferings. In my opinion the fault lies with the vendors here in not keeping a quantity of salt on hand sufficient for the requirements of the people of the town and of the surrounding villages. I wish Government or the Commissioner of Customs could be induced to take the necessary steps in this matter at an early date to prevent things going from bad to worse.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Oct. 11. P. P. DESAI.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th October :—

Read letter from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, dated 23rd September 1897, saying that s. s. Fazilka arrived with a full load of Calcutta cargo and, according to custom, commenced to discharge in steam ; that the consignees made out all their import documents for the cargo to be landed at Mody Bunder paying the usual fees charged at this bunder ; that, owing to stress of weather, the Fazilka had to be placed in the Dock to complete her discharge ; that a part of her cargo, about 3,200 packages, was landed on the wharf and afterwards placed into consignees' boats in the Dock ; that the Docks Superintendent has charged full import and export fees ; and requesting that the import wharfage charge be remitted as, if it is levied, there will be two import charges on the same goods. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 29th September 1897, saying that, acting on the precedents in Trustees' Resolution No. 402, dated 15th September 1891, and Trustees' Resolution No. 251, dated 24th July 1894, the B. I. S. N. Company may be charged as under :—Import Wharfage Rs. 235-9-6, Hamalage at 3 annas per ton for export charges Rs. 62-6-6, total Rs. 298, against Rs. 489-3-11, with which they have been charged at present.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government, which should be applied for.

Resumed consideration of a memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 708, dated 6th August 1897, forwarding to the Trustees, for any remarks they may have to offer, a letter from the Accountant-General, dated 19th July 1897, inquiring whether it is intended that a moiety of the salary paid to Surgeon-Major J. Grimmin, who has been appointed an additional Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, and of the allowances granted to the Health Officer and the medical staff employed on the duty of inspecting pilgrims at Bombay prior to embarkation, together with the establishment and contingent charges incurred in connection therewith, as well as of the temporary establishment entertained by Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCarthy under the authority given to him in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 624—130-P., dated 4th February 1897, should be recovered from the Bombay Port Trust. Submitted letter to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 18th August 1897, requesting that the Trustees may be furnished with a statement giving particulars of the charges they are asked to share. Submitted memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 29th September 1897, forwarding statement called for.

Resolution.—Papers to be circulated to the Finance Committee.

Submitted letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 5244, dated 23rd September 1897, forwarding a copy of letter No. 5242, dated 23th September 1897, addressed to the President of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay relative to certain proposals for extensive sanitary improvements to the City of Bombay, and requesting that Government may be favoured with the views and suggestions of the Port Trustees, The papers having been circulated were not read.

Resolution.—Consideration deferred.

Read letter from Mr. W. B. Green, dated 2nd October 1897, stating, with reference to Trustees Resolution, dated 28th September 1897, accepting the terms on which the Trustees propose to grant him a lease of the Refreshment Bar at Ballard Pier, but stating, as the building is only an experimental measure and for the convenience of passengers travelling by the mail steamer, it may only be opened one or two days in the week and he will nevertheless have to take out a license and keep up a staff of servants as if the Bar was opened every day, and requesting that he may be allowed to give up possession at any time or to sublet the premises in case the scheme is not a success. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 6th October 1897, describing three ways in which temporary arrangements can be made for a Bar at the Waiting Room, Ballard Pier, and stating that the third proposal which provides for a temporary building of corrugated iron and jungle-wood to be erected on the site proposed for the permanent structure and estimated to cost Rs. 850 is the best one, but that the building will be out of keeping with the brick masonry of the Waiting Room.

Resolution.—The Trustees are not prepared to accept the conditions suggested, but the site may be let to Messrs. Green & Co. on monthly lease if they are prepared to put up a temporary structure ; the design to be subject to the Engineer's approval.

Submitted memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 11th September 1897, forwarding government resolution, general department, dated 4th September 1897, relative to the scheme for the sewerage of the Mazagon District. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read. Read minutes of the Trustees, saying that they moved in this matter three years ago ; that the works will take two or three years to complete from date of contract ; that it was natural that the Municipality should wish to have some practical experience of the working of the Shone system at Colaba before adopting it in other parts of the city and the time for the completion of the work, namely, two to three years, is considered reasonable, and that this leaves nothing further to be said, and the papers may be recorded.

Resolution.—Recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

Vessels piloted into	For week ending 1st Oct. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 1st Oct. 1897.	For week ending 1st Oct. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 1st Oct. 1896.
harbour	21	427	32	491
out of	22	416	18	505
transported	14	246	9	314
attended to	3	69	0	47
warped	0	27	0	26

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—32 bales wool, Bhowan Harbham : 44 tons bone meal, W and A Graham and Co ; 811 2 cwt myrabollams, The Deccan Banking Agency Corporation.

Britannia s—112 1-2 cwt dry ginger, M Mooljee and Co : 19 bales skins, and 3 bales hides, M Shapoorjee and Co : 68 bales skins, and 33 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 1 bundle woollen carpets, Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Bharucha ; 2 bales h des, H A Cassum and Co ; 56 bales hides, S Dharamsee ; 13 bales skins, Peerbhoy Samjee ; 31 bales hides and skins, Harje Ossman Hajee Hassam ; 1,015 lbs nutmeg, M Lalljee ; 5 cases woodenware, 10 cases brassware, and 1 case habordashery, Framjee P Bhumgara ; 3,960 lbs tea, Grindlay, Groom and Co ; 50 cwt deer horns, and 2 1-2 cwt peacock feather, A K Mahomed ; 20 cwt wild mace, E Passen and Co ; 5 3-4 cwt fishmaws, Muncherjee Framjee ; 80 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co ; 32 cwt capilo, 28 cwt gum, and 185 lbs nutmegs, Karmally Shurriff and Co ; 11 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co ; 230 cwt dry ginger, P Ramjee ; 7 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce ; 2 bales wool'en carpets, and 3 packages furniture etc, King King and Co ; 45 cwt gum, G Sajpal ; 12 cwts fishmaws, K M Jaitha ; 2 cwt peacock feathers, M Mahomed and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—723 3-4 cwt poppyseed, Finley, Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Caledonia s—4,017 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers : 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 4,009 1-2 cwt rapeseed, Nansey Khairaz and Co ; 4 001 cwt rapeseed, John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—9 1-2 cwt ivory, A Blaschecck and Co ; 1,876 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell ; 1,003 3-4 cwt myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—400 balsf cotton, A Blaschecck and Co : 1,004 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 6 cwt buffalo horns, Fisher and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—8 cwt gondia horns, M M Essabhoy : 33 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co ; 5 chests opium, Curseljee Bomonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—22 1-2 chests opium, Curseljee Bomonjee and Co.

SUICIDE is quite alarmingly on the increase in France, and presents as serious a problem to thoughtful statesmen in that country as the dwindling birth-rate. In vain to such the Church refuses its prayers, the army a funeral with military honours. The same tendency is observable in England. What attitude ought the law of England to take up in the presence of this growing evil? It will be said that the law of England has long ago taken up its attitude on the subject of suicide, stigmatising it as felony, and therefore visited with the consequences of felony. This is hard measure, and juries inclining to charity have of late years uniformly postulated insanity as the explanation, and returned a verdict of unsound mind as a presumption rather than an inference. Whether this presumption is well founded may be doubted. Even philosophers have not always been agreed as to the ethics of suicide. Englishmen have the feeling strong in them that suicide is the refuge of the coward. In old days and in small communities the loss of an able bodied tribesman was a source of weakness and danger. To our Anglo-Saxon race, with its overflowing population, this consideration is insignificant. The seriousness of the suicide problem consists in the fact that the prevalence of suicide is symptomatic of a diseased condition of the body politic. It is to this that law and legislation must address itself, not to any fresh penalties ; to promoting healthier conditions of life and inculcating a higher standard of citizenship.

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THE NATIVE PRSSS.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

IN connection with what occurred at the Corporation meeting on Thursday last, some of the native papers are of opinion that it would be advantageous to all parties concerned if the Corporation were to hold out the right hand of fellowship to Government, and to accept the scheme for the improvement of the city in the spirit in which it has been presented to them.

The *Rast Goftar* says : Mr. Roughton deserves the best thanks of the Municipal Corporation for putting them on the right track in connection with the scheme proposed by Government for the improvement of the town of Bombay. The Corporation, at the suggestion of Mr. Roughton, approved of the principle of the scheme, but they were not prepared to give an unqualified adherence to it until they learnt from Government the various details affecting the constitution and the powers proposed to be given to the improvement Trust. In the meantime a representative Committee has been appointed, who will formulate the points on which further information is sought by the Corporation, and their report, which will be submitted to the Corporation as early as practicable, will, after it has been approved of, be forwarded to Government. Since the Corporation will have to provide funds for the scheme, Government will do well to give every latitude to the Corporation to consider and discuss the project in all its aspects. The Corporation, on the other hand, will not be doing their duty fairly towards Government, if they do not, on futile considerations of prestige and power, meet them in a conciliatory spirit. There is no encroachment proposed by Government on the powers of the Corporation, who have their duties clearly laid down in the Municipal Act. Even if some of the churlish members of the Corporation thought—which they are not justified in doing—that the creation of the Trust was the thin end of the wedge to abolish that body in the future, the Corporation have to take into consideration the greatest good that would be done to the largest number by a general improvement of the city, which boasts of no less than a million for its inhabitants.

The *Indian Spectator* states : We cannot possibly quarrel with the decision arrived at by the Corporation to defer giving its opinion on the Government scheme for rebuilding Bombay till further particulars are obtained as regards the nature of the powers of the Trust to be created, its constitution, the term on which, and the period for which the property of the Government and the Corporation is to vest in it, the machinery through which it is to work, and the division of responsibility between the new body and the Corporation in a matter which, under the present law, is no doubt under the jurisdiction of our Municipality. Matters of very important details these are, and in the manner in which they are settled and the financial arrangements sketched out, will depend the very success of the scheme. We are afraid, the Government itself has not quite settled ideas on the subject as yet, and possibly, the Bill in the matter is to be framed after the views of the Corporation have been definitely ascertained. Would it not be possible for Government office to appoint some of its own to confer with the Committee the Corporation has, on Mr. Roughton's motion, appointed to formulate the points on which information is required before any decision can be arrived at ? If the principle of a new compact body with large powers, separate, on one hand, from the Corporation, and on the other, from Government, be approved of, there should not be, we believe, much difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory solution in the matter. Nor need the Corporation's claims to be fully represented on the Trust be overlooked, especially if the certificate that it has done good work hitherto is not, as we trust it is not, a mere empty compliment.

The *Native Opinion* remarks : There is much good in the various schemes now before the public, but the question at issue is whether the Bombay ratepayers are in a position to meet the cost of them. The Municipality is already head-over-heels in debt, and though the ratepayers may be prepared to incur some expense for improved health, they will not, we are afraid, be in a frame of mind to take up grand schemes at once. Just think of the initiatory cost of purchasing house property for widening the streets, and the ratepayer must tremble in his shoes at the prospect of increased taxation. Improvements in the present conservancy are absolutely needed, but in the immediate needs of the city be first answered before anything grand is undertaken.

The *Subodha Patrika* has it :—Last Thursday, the Municipal Corporation considered the Government letter proposing the creation of a Trust on the lines of the Glasgow scheme for the improvement and rebuilding of Bombay on sanitary principles. In the absence of any details as to how the scheme was to be carried through, the Corporation disposed of the letter by passing Mr. Roughton's amendment to the effect that the Government be requested to favour them with the draft of the proposed Bill and the statement of the objects and the reasons thereof. If the proposed Trust is not made a part and parcel of the Corporation, there are many side issues involved which will conflict with the authority of the Corporation. However, the object which the Government have in view is laudable, and is one which deserves careful consideration in the interests of a large and growing city like Bombay.

The *Hindustan* observes : The City Improvement Trust Scheme was discussed last Thursday at the Corporation meeting. In taking up the subject of structural regeneration of Bombay, the Corporation seem to have come to the conclusion of paying that it is its present condition is as disgraceful as it is incommodious—as hideous as it is ruinous. The Government have recognised the importance of rebuilding the city ; and the only remaining question is, how long this vitally urgent work will be delayed for deciding the points of its management. The materials for this inquiry will be in the small compass of a report from a sub-committee of the Corporation. The points on which elucidations is considered necessary are principally very few. It is important, at the outset to determine the ownership of land that will be placed at the disposal of the Trust. Whether, the Trust would exist for a certain number of years, or during its life until the day of resurrection, the scheme by itself fails to explain. So far as the Corporation are concerned, how is the representation to be made? Will it be by election or nomination ? Who will control the health, conservancy and water-supply of reconstructed Bombay, after it has been duly experienced ? Will the Trust have its own Tansa or buy water from the Corportion ? Will it have its own health department? There is an opinion expressed in some quarters by a set of persons, who may be considered responsible for their utterances and opinions, that in the attitude of the Corporation they see an enormous evil—a noble opportunity utterly sacrificed to petty and antiquated routine—and they fear, that in the excitement of discussion, this evil will be possibly overlooked, and some of them have gone to the extremity of asserting that a scheme, which has been the counterpart in beauty and grandeur, as it is in importance, and will be in cost, is on the brink of being wrecked in hands of proved incompetence.

The *Independent* writes : Surely, to ask the Corporation to swallow it (the scheme,) regardless of the consequences that may ensue, is just to tell it to cast the interests of the ratepayers to the wall. Such a suicidal step may only bring discredit on the Corporation and injury to the ratepayers. And whatever the irresponsible critics may say in disparagement of that body, which has no doubt shown wisdom and discretion at such a juncture and waited to receive further details and a draft of the proposed Bill from the Government, we hope the Government of Bombay will not misjudge the intentions of the Corporation, but will be pleased to satisfy the most justifiable request it has made. The Government, if it sees impartially, will at once understand the necessity for the Corporation to possess full details before sending a reply to it, and no satisfactory reply it can prepare, so long as the Scheme presented to it was perfectly crude in details,' as alluded to by Mr. Roughton. Better it is to delay a while than work in a 'nebulous state' and fall into a pit.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes : The Corporation, at its meeting on Thursday last, considered the letter of Government on the scheme of improving the city. There was absolute unanimity on the extreme desirability of carrying out the object in view. All thanked the Government for having put forward the project and given the Corporation an opportunity to pronounce on its merits. Unfortunately, the Government made the initial error of formulating its views in so vague and indefinite a manner as to make it impractical for the Corporation to pronounce definitely on the intrinsic merits of the scheme. But there was nothing unusual in it. We regret that Lord Sandhurst should not have directed his Secretary to formulate the letter under discussion in clearer and definite terms, which would have enabled the Corporation to express an equally clear and definite opinion. And it must blame itself if the Corporation, by its *unanimous* vote, is constrained to reply that it could give no opinion unless fuller information was furnished. The information could be readily supplied. It is the draft bill which will inform the Corporation on all the moot points, constitutional and financial, on which the principal speakers had to say so much on Thursday last.

The *Gujerati* remarks : The Corporation has taken the only course which a public body, acting as responsible trustees for the ratepayers, could have safely adopted under the circumstances in regard to the letter of the local Government on their City Improvement Scheme. Last week while recognizing the good intention of its authors, we declined to enter into any discussion of the merits of their proposals in the absence of adequate information. This is precisely what the Corporation has done. The scheme raises large financial and constitutional questions which cannot be fully grasped or settled without the materials on which Government have based their proposals. Mr. Wacha lucidly pointed out some of the points which require further elucidation at the hands of the authorities. The precedent of the Glasgow Corporation is really not in favour of creating an agency, independent of the Corporation, for carrying out the sanitary reforms which are needed. The local municipality has on the whole done well its civic work within the limits prescribed by its borrowing capacity and statutory powers. It is not contended that it has failed to discharge duties that were entrusted to it.

THE INSUBORDINATION IN THE 14TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

THE COURT MARTIAL AND SENTENCES.

AT a General Court Martial held at Bareilly on the twenty-second day of September 1897, No. 190 Sepoy (Lance Naick) Ladu Parker, No. 1166 Sepoy (Lance Naick) Sonu Dabvi, No. 138 Sepoy (Lance Naick) Daji Chauhan, No. 104 Sepoy Gangirao Kadam, and No. 1132 Sepoy Vishram Taode 2nd, all of the 14th Bombay Infantry, were arraigned for mutiny. The first charge was that at Bareilly on the 13th September they, in a mutinous spirit, joined with a number of other Sepoys of the 14th Bombay Infantry in assembling in front of the lines of their Regiment, with the object of bringing pressure to bear on their Commanding Officer to make him reconsider a decision given by him the same morning at Orderly room, and, on the assembly being ordered by Jamadar Adjutant Gurdat Singh, 14th Bombay Infantry, to disperse and go back to their lines, did not do so, and joined with the other sepoys in taking off their belts and throwing them, some at the said Gurdat Singh and others on the ground.

The second charge was that at Bareilly on the same day after behaving in the manner described in the first charge, on the assembly being marched back from the Quarter Guard of their Regiment where they had gone and sat down, to the place where their belts were lying on the ground, and on being ordered by Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Gresham Forbes Sargent, 14th Bombay Infantry, to pick up their belts, they joined with the other sepoys in refusing to do so, and did not obey the order thus given, the prisoners No. 190 Sepoy (Lance Naick) Ladu Parker and No. 1166 Sepoy (Lance Naick) Sonu Dabvi themselves acting as spokesmen and ring leaders of the mutiny. The third charge against No. 1132 Sepoy Vishram Taode 2nd only was that at Bareilly on the 13th September 1897, when the assembly referred to in the first and second charges had thrown away their belts and sat down in front of the Quarter Guard, and when they were called to attention by Lieutenant Henry Gresham Forbes Sargent, Adjutant of the Regiment, he, being one of the assembled Sepoys called out "Don't stand up, we are all prisoners" or words to that effect, in consequence of which incitement some of the Sepoys then present did not stand up to attention as ordered. The fourth charge (alternative to third charge) against No. 1132 Sepoy Vishram Taode 2nd only, was that of disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer in that at Bareilly on the 13th September, 1897, he being one of a number of Sepoys of the 14th Bombay Infantry who were sitting down in front of the Quarter Guard of their Regiment, did not rise to attention when ordered to do so by Lieutenant Henry Gresham Forbes Sargent, Adjutant, 14th Bombay Infantry, at the same time saying to the other Sepoys "Don't stand up we are all prisoners" or words to that effect.

The Court found that the prisoner No. 190 Sepoy (Lance Naick) Ladu Parker, 14th Bombay Infantry, was guilty of the first charge and guilty of the second charge.

The Court found that the prisoner No. 1166 Sepoy (Lance Naik) Sonu Dabvi, 14th Bombay Infantry, was guilty of the first charge and guilty of the second charge.

The Court found that the prisoner No. 138 Sepoy (Lance Naick) Daji Chauhan, 14th Bombay Infantry, was guilty of the first charge and guilty of the second charge.

The Court found that the prisoner No. 104 Sepoy Gangirao Kadam, 14th Bombay Infantry, was guilty of the first charge and guilty of the second charge.

The Court found that the prisoner No. 1132 Sepoy Visram Taode 2nd, 14th Bombay Infantry, was guilty of the first charge, guilty of the second charge, and guilty of the third charge, and not guilty of the fourth charge.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentence the prisoner No. 190 Sepoy (Lance Naick) Ladu Parker, 14th Bombay Infantry, to suffer transportation for the term of seven years.

The Court sentence the prisoner No. 1166 Sepoy (Lance Naick) Sonu Dabvi, 14th Bombay Infantry, to suffer transportation for the term of seven years.

The Court sentence the prisoner No. 138 Sepoy (Lance Naik) Daji Chouhan, 14th Bombay Infantry, to suffer transportation for the term of seven years.

The Court sentence the prisoner No. 104 Sepoy Gangirao Kadam, 14th Bombay Infantry, to suffer transportation for the term of seven years.

The Court sentence the prisoner No. 1132 Sepoy Vishram Taode 2nd, 14th Bombay Infantry, to suffer transportation for the term of ten years.

(Sd.) C. H. V. G

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Admiralty have recently notified that in future the ships' police are not to be recruited from able seamen of the navy or privates of the Royal Marines, but that all applicants for this branch of the service must be either petty officers of the seaman class or non-commissioned officers of the Marines. The importance of this decision is considerable. Hitherto it has been possible for some very unsuitable men to attain the responsible position of ship's corporal; in future it should be impossible, except in rare instances. There is no doubt at all that the man of the lower deck resent being placed under the authority of ships' corporals who are known to have been promoted to that rating from A.B. or private. They naturally argue that men who fail to attain an executive rating as petty officer or non-commissioned officer are unsuited for such promotion in the police and it will be understood that the previous position and service of a ship's corporal generally became known to all on board. The new order should go far towards improving the status of the police and increasing their moral authority on the lower deck. There are many naval officers now who favour the abolition of the ships' police, and who desire to have discipline maintained exclusively by the executive petty officers, but the majority, we belive, still favour the old system, and the Admiralty are disinclined to make experiments. The experiment could, of course, be made very easily in one or two ships without abolishing a single ship's corporal; but, failing this, the new regulation is the best way to meet the difficulty, as it is sure to produce a better class of corporals.

The condition under which the voluntary retirement of combatant officers upon retired pay or gratuity is permitted are not altogether equitable. Putting aside the initial anomally that the permission to an officer to retire must depend upon the service put in by other people, it should at least be secured to those other people that they do not suffer by the voluntary retirement of an officer of senior rank, a circumstance over which they have no control. Clause 109 of the Army Order of 1884—the regulation which governs voluntary retirement, for the Royal Warrant itself leaves the Secretary of State for War free to permit it under such conditions as he may from time to time lay down—prescribes that a major may retire voluntarily on retired pay or gratuity only when the vacancy admits of the absorption of a supernumerary officer of the same rank, or of the bringing in of a major from half-pay. If there is to be promotion in the succession, the promoted captain must have completed at least eighteen years' service, or in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of State have performed exceptionally good service. The voluntary retirement of a captain is subject to corresponding conditions, the length of service of the promoted subaltern, unless he may have performed exceptionally good service, being put at nine years. So it happens that when a major is retired voluntarily and the senior captain has less than eighteen years' service—unless he has war service—the promotion goes out of the regiment.

A young soldier named Chevallir, aged twenty-three, and belonging to the 2nd Battalion of the Ceasseurs d'Arrige, was shot for having struck a corporal. He was driven to the rifle range in a cart accompanied by the chapiain. On arrival the condemned man descended from the cart and walked firmly to the place of execution, where the firing party was drawn up. His eyes were bandaged, and the word of command being given, a volley was fired, Chevallier falling dead. The men of his regiment were marched past the corpse where it lay, while a Zouave band played a funeral march. A large crowd witnessed the execution.

Lieutenant Emile Duboc, as a disciple of Admiral Aube, is of course, in full agreement with Admiral Colomb concerning the future of the torpedo-destroyer Fifteen destroyers, acting in concert, cannot be fought, he says in the Yacht, at the same price by anything afloat. Is France on that ground to create a flotilla of destroyers? Certainly not. What she wants is a number of "contre-destroyers, vessels a little bigger, with the same speed and the same autonomy, provided with a tropedo-tube, a howitzer of medium calibre throwing aerial torpedoes of large capacity, and two small quick-firers. In other words, as we suppose must be the case, the destroyer will find an adversary somewhat larger than itself, and so with the "contre-destroyer" and its opponent, until, by progressive steps, invisibility is entirely lost, and we reach a type of vessel not very dissimilar from those at present in the service. At the same time it may be remarked that a howitzer-gunboat is not a direct answer to a torpedo-destroyer. But Lieutenant Duboc draws attention to the recent successful trials of the Dragonne, an improvised vessel of the class, in which was mounted a 6in. military howitzer. The idea of these trials was, either to give up once for all the conception of a howitzer-gunboat, or to lend sanction to the construction of an experimental vessel. Here, then, is the dilemma. The trials were successful, even beyond the hopes of those who had urged them upon the minister—we gave full particulars at the time—and yet no vessel of the howitzer class is included in the shipbuilding programme. In regard to the question of blockade, Lieut. Duboc believes that, if the destroyer will render it impossible at night, the submarine boat will not be less formidable by day. He does not see how a flotilla of destroyers can undertake a blockade of Toulon, as Admiral Colombo suggests may be possible, since they would be powerless during daylight, and he is of opinion that daylight attacks of torpedo boats, or even destroyers, upon an enemy untrammelled partake of desperate character.

Two first-class armoured cruisers of the new French programme are to be laid down at the Mourillon yard, Toulon, and at Lorient, respectively. The Dupetit-Thouars (ex C 3) at Toulon takes the name of a condemned wooden ship which has long served abroad, while the Amiral de Gueydon at Lorient will bear the name of a brilliant officer and organiser of recent times. The many changes which have been recently introduced into French plans of construction show the varying phases of thought that prevail. The Dupetit-Thouars, which is to displace 9,516 tons, is substituted for a much larger cruiser of the Jeanne d'Arc class. She is 452ft. 9in. long, with 64ft. beam, and 22ft. 10in. mean draught. Three vertical triple-expansion engines, supplied by twenty Normand multitubular boilers, and each driving a screw, are to give a speed of twenty-one knots, with 19,000 horse-power. The normal supply of coal and petroleum together is 1,020 tons, corresponding to a range of 6,500 miles at ten knots, but this may be increased to 1,600 tons with a range of 10,300 knots. The armament will be very considerable. Two 7·6in. guns are severally in turrets fore and aft, eight quick-firers of 5·4in. in armoured case-mates on the broadsides, of which four fire forward and four aft, and four of 3·9in. on the deck, besides sixteen 1·8in. and six 1·4in. guns and two submerged torpedo-tubes. The complement will be 562 men. The cost of each ship will be 20,215,000fr., of which 2,951,000fr. are for the artillery and 179,400fr. for the torpedoes. Another cruiser of the same class is about to be laid down in a private yard, but the contract has not yet been given out.

That the dispute in the engineering trade is having a very objectionable effect upon the progress of the shipbuilding for the Navy unfortunately too true. It is not only so in regard to the material actually in the contractors' hands but also affects the construction in the public dockyards. The postponement of the launch of the Canopus at Portsmouth, and the float out of the Vindictive at Chatham, are directly attributable to the unhappy dissention between employers and employed. In the same way the progress of the Goliath and other ships has been impeded, and at present it is impossible to say what delays will be caused by this struggle. Until quite recently, however, the executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers had not taken any action which can be defined as a direct attempt to influence the Admiralty to take a side in the quarrel. In common with other journals we warned the trades unionists at the outset that if they did do anything of the sort they would unquestionably alienate public sympathy, but apparently their condition is becoming so desperate that the leaders will soon be unable to exercise any restraint, however much they may consider it expedient to do so. We are driven to this conclusion by the occurrences at Devonport. A number of members of the society acting as chargemen for the contractors were drawn off work. It is reported that the headquarters of the society were not consulted in the matter, but that the action had been taken by the local managers, and that some at least of the leaders regretted the action. Indeed Mr. Barnes is reported to have said that the society was quite willing and indeed anxious to place no obstacles in the way of such important work as the completion of ships for the Navy. It is all very well, however, to express such laudable wishes, but while we see Government work coming to a standstill in every direction we cannot but assume that the ostensible managers of the strike are unable to maintain a practical control over the members of their society.

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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Lake are branded with Their Trade Mark.
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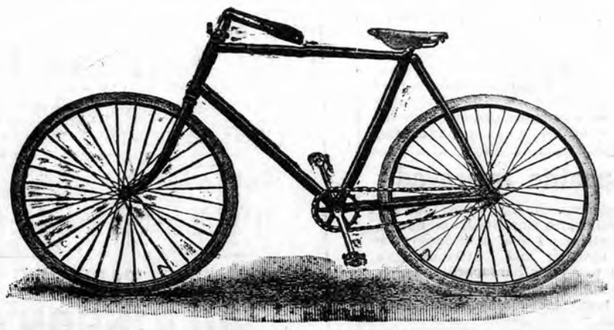

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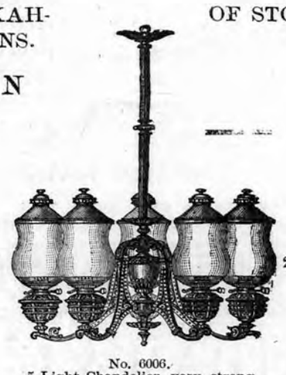

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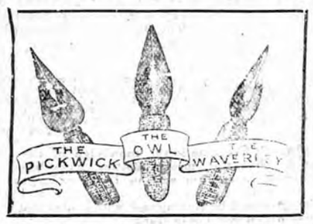

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